# The Colonization Herald
## AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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*From the Friend.*

### HAVANA—THE SLAVE TRADE.

Should the enclosed, written at Havana during the last winter by a young member of the Society of Friends, be deemed worthy of an insertion in "The Friend," it is at the disposal of the editor. W.

Seventh month, 11th, 1838.

HAVANA, 1838.

At a time when the all engrossing subject of slavery within our own borders occupies so large a share of the public mind, it may not be inappropriate to relate a few facts drawn from personal observation during a short sojourn in the island of Cuba, and if possible to direct the attention of the philanthropist from the vexatious and delicate subject of an existing evil at home, to the more glaring and increasing traffic in human flesh, the source of so much misery, the African slave trade, which, it may not be generally known, to the disgrace of the civilized world, is at this very moment carrying on to an alarming extent, almost within sight of our own shores.

In the beautiful harbour of the Havana, the practised eye of the seaman detects at a glance, from amidst the large fleets of vessels from all quarters of the world, some half dozen or more splendid brigantines, which, for elegance and symmetry of model, breadth of beam, and lightness of rig, are unsurpassed by any vessels in the world,—sharp fore and aft, and lying low, they seem only to touch the water, and as if a zephyr would put them in motion. These beautiful vessels, which do credit to the skill of the architect, and, as I was informed, were chiefly built at or near Baltimore, are slavers,—deceitful in appearance as the unruffled bosom of the ocean on which they glide,—their holds are the abodes of wretchedness, disease, and death.

In the ports of this island slavers are fitted out openly and without molestation, lying almost side by side with British, French, and American vessels of war; they dare not molest them unless taken on the high seas, and in the very act of carrying cargo. With the existence of slavery in these islands, or in the southern states of our own confederacy, in making this communication, I have nothing to do; on the contrary, I can bear frequent testimony to the lenient treatment of slaves, and their apparent content on estates it was my fortune to visit. I have generally found it acknowledged as an evil, but one for which it appeared difficult to devise a remedy; but that the American government should remain idle, when every year thousands upon thousands of the human family are carried into bondage, is most astonishing; while their brethren of England, with an example worthy of all praise, have for years been working, and are even now braving climate and disease almost alone, against this nefarious practice.

To the British navy alone be the honor of affording almost the only check to this inhuman traffic; their vessels are ever on the alert, both on the African coast and in the West Indian seas; and surely, if any thing will open the eyes of the American people to the magnitude with which this trade is carried on, the fact of four captures having been made within six months on the southern coast of this island, and the arrival in sight of this city, and within four days of each other, of two slavers with full cargoes of human beings, ought to do it. During the latter part of December, the "Eliza Bellita" slaver was captured by H. M. ship "Sappho," and carried into Port Royal, Jamaica, having on board 260 unfortunate Africans, scarcely one of them over fourteen years of age! In the harbour of St. Jago I saw a small clipper-built Guineaman, that I was informed had realized over two millions of dollars in the slave trade; she was very fleet, had been often pursued, but never taken.

In company with an English naval officer, I made a visit across the bay to several of these vessels. We were permitted to walk over them, but no particular attention was taken of us; on the contrary, we were looked upon with suspicion, and received short and unsatisfactory answers to our questions; in general all attempts to enter into conversation with those on board appeared useless. With one, however, we were more successful; an old weather-beaten Spaniard was walking the deck,—although an old pirate his expression of countenance was fine,—taking a seat under the awning on the quarter deck, offering him a bundle of cigaritas, and lighting one ourselves, by degrees induced him into conversation, and in course of one hour or more, I learned from him some horrid truths. He told us, that in four voyages he had brought, in the vessel upon which we then were, sixteen hundred human beings; his was a fortunate vessel, and seldom lost more than half a dozen a voyage; once, however, he told us he was not so lucky—a malignant disease broke out on board soon after leaving the coast, and of three hundred taken in in Africa, but ninety-five were landed more dead than alive on the island!

The material, such as hand-cuffs, chains, and even the lower decks are taken out, stowed in pieces as cargo, and are fitted up on the coast of Africa. We saw the apertures in the decks to admit the air, and as we were leaving the brig in our boat along side, the captain told us exultingly, that he knew we were officers of the British sloop of war, pointing to the "Champion," that was riding at anchor at a little distance from us; but, added he, "you are welcome; I yesterday showed your captain (meaning of the Champion) all over my trim vessel—I have nothing to conceal—you dare not touch me here, and once outside, (with an expressive shrug of the shoulders) you may catch me if you can."

About a league from the gates of Havana, situated delightfully upon a gentle eminence, shaded by groves of the palm and the cocoa, overlooking the Paseo Tacon, and the governor's Casa di Campo and gardens, is a tienda or receptacle for newly imported slaves; it is one of the many that abound on the island. In the cool of the evening we made a visit to this bazar. A newly imported cargo of two hundred and twenty human beings were here exposed for sale—they were crouched down upon their forms around a large room; during a visit of more than an hour that we were there, not a word was uttered by one of them. On entering the room, the eyes of all were turned towards us, as if to read in our countenances their fate; they were all nearly naked, being but slightly clad in a light check shirt, upon which was a mark upon the breast; with few exceptions they were but skin and bone, too weak to support their languid forms; they were reclining on the floor, their backs resting against the wall.—When a purchaser came they were motioned to stand, which they obeyed, although with apparent pain; a few were old and gray, but the greater proportion were mere children of from ten to thirteen or fifteen years of age; when they stood, their legs looked as thin as reeds, and hardly capable of supporting the skeletons of their wasted forms. The keeper informed us they were of several distinct tribes, and that they did not understand one another; this was apparent from the formation of the head. While we were there, five little boys and girls were selected and bought to go into the interior; no regard is paid to relationship, and once separated they never meet again. We left the tienda, and turning through the gateway we saw some who were laying under the shade of the plantain, whose appearance told that they, at least, would soon be liberated from bondage by death,—they were those who had suffered most during the voyage,—their situation was most melancholy. I offered to one the untasted bowl of cocoa milk I was about drinking; she motioned it away with a look that even from a negress was expressive of thankfulness, and which seemed to say how unused she was to such kindness. We left this wretched abode, and in a few minutes were upon the Paseo, where all the beauty and fashion of the city were driving up and down in their volantes, as if all far and near were happy. What a contrast!

Upon another occasion, as I was riding one evening alone along the rocky and barren shore that extends for some miles to the eastward of Havana, covered with the cactus and prickly pear, I came suddenly upon a troop of slaves—men, women and children. I drew up by the way side until they passed; three horsemen were driving them; they were manacled, chained by the ancles, bare-footed, and almost naked; they proceeded in silence, which was interrupted only by the rustling of their chains. Under the plea of lighting a cigar I accosted one of the horsemen; he told me they had just landed in a small inlet on the coast, were one hundred and ninety in number, and were wending their way to one of the receptacles spoken of above. With feelings of pity for the lot of these poor wretches, I rode on some time, when turning my horse to take a last view of the beauty of the evening sky, for the sun had sunk some time, I again saw this melancholy troop crossing the distant hills, their tall black forms strongly contrasted against the brightness of the western sky,—what were their feelings, thus in a strange land and stranger language, unknowing of their fate, as they were under shadow of the night thus driven into eternal bondage?

An expression of an opinion upon the subject of slavery in the Spanish islands is dangerous to a stranger; depending upon this traffic to cultivate and people the vast regions of rich and uncultivated land in the island of Cuba, and deriving as it does from the produce of this island its very existence, the Spanish government do all they can to prevent molestation of their subjects or the Portuguese in the slave trade,—and although an apparently attentive ear is given to the repeated and urgent remonstrances of the British government against this traffic, it is rather secretly fostered than frowned upon. While I was at Matanzas, a slaver from the gold coast arrived off the harbour of Havana at broad noon; and right under the guns of the Moro castle, hailed and stopped the "Almendares" steam packet as she was going in, contracted with the captain to land his cargo, which, after running into the Havana and landing his passengers, he did; having come out, taken off all the slaves, put them on shore in an inlet on the coast about three miles from the harbour, and returned to the city before night.

In the nineteenth century, with the word liberty in every tongue both in Europe and the western hemisphere, will it be believed, that the most profitable commerce is that of human flesh. Can there be no stop to the transportation from Africa of human beings? As an evidence of its extent, slaves can be had in Cuba for the small sum of $300!—'tis true those that are acclimated and speak the language are worth more. When this is the case, it is in the power of every one to judge if the commerce is not a thriving one.

### COLONIZATION MEETING IN MASSILLON, OHIO.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Massillon and vicinity, opposed to Slavery, in favor of colonization principles, and friends of the colored men, assembled at the Baptist Church, on Friday evening, May 25, H. Wheeler, jr., Esq. was appointed President, assisted by F. Hurxthal and A. Chesnutwood, Esqrs. as Vice-Presidents, J. L. Reynolds, and J. Culbertson, Secretaries.

Rev. Mr. Swan opened the meeting by prayer.

The President stated the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the propriety of forming an Anti-Slavery Society, on colonization principles; he was followed by the Rev. Mr. Swan, who, in a happy strain of eloquence, portrayed the situation of the colored population in the United States. He reviewed the course of the different colonization societies, and the benefit arising from them—he declared himself opposed to slavery, but thought it incumbent upon the whole community to adopt the most practicable measures to rid the nation of its baneful effects.

On motion of E. Fitzgerald, a committee of seven were appointed to draft a preamble and constitution. The following gentlemen composed said committee:

E. Fitzgerald, H. B. Harris, Lot Goodspeed, G. D. Hine, S. S. Fuller, C. K. Skinner, J. G. Morse.

The committee reported the following

PREAMBLE:

Whereas, the present condition of the negro race in the United States; the fact of their having been forcibly introduced into the country—the evident mark of distinct nationality which they bear about them—the disparity in habit, association and feeling, existent between them and the whites, creating a natural and insurmountable obstacle to an harmonious participation in the affairs of government, the revolting dread of surrendering *our nationality*, by insidious and successful attempts to commingle American and African blood, in our opinion call loudly for every philanthropist and lover of his country, to espouse some policy which, while it shall rid our country of the baneful evil of slavery, shall place the black man and the slave, where he shall call no one MASTER, but his GOD; where he shall walk erect upon his own congenial soil—sit under his own *vine and fig tree*, with none to molest or *make him afraid*. With these views, and duly considering the *unfortunate* incorporation of slave labor into our systems of politics, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, its long toleration by our government, and the fostering care extended to it from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day, making it a basis of legislation and representation, and consequently recognised as an integral part of our political system.

We cannot consent to act *rashly* upon so important a subject, believing that love of country is the *paramount* consideration of every American; and solemnly believing the existence of *slavery* in these free states, to be the foulest blot that can stain the escutcheon of a *free nation*, we pledge ourselves heart and hand, to aid by every means in our power not incompatible with duty to ourselves and our country, to eradicate it, and raise to eminence, in a separate community the black population now resident among us; and for the furtherance of these views and principles, we the undersigned agree to organize ourselves into a society, and for our government adopt the following

CONSTITUTION:

*Article* 1. This Society shall be called the "Massillon Colonization Society," and shall be auxiliary to the "American Colonization Society."

*Article* 2. The object to which it shall be devoted, shall be to aid the parent institution at Washington, in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States—and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

*Article* 3. An annual subscription of fifty cents shall constitute an individual a member of this society.

*Article* 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, and six Managers, to be elected annually by the society.

*Article* 5. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall be, *ex-officio*, members of the Board of Managers.

*Article* 6. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the society, as often as they may deem it necessary.

*Article* 7. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

*Article* 8. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence under the supervision of the Board of Managers, and the Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the society.

The report, on motion of A. McCully, was accepted.

The several articles, together with the preamble, were then separately read and adopted.

A committee of four was then appointed to obtain the names of those who were desirous of becoming members of the "Massillon Colonization Society." The committee reported 85 names as members.

D. Anderson offered the following:

*Resolved*, That while we grievously deplore the *fanatical* course of the Abolitionists, we nevertheless, as friends of good order and advocates of moral reform, still more deeply deprecate and protest against all movements tending to subvert the liberty of the press or the freedom of speech.

Which was passed unanimously.

After some remaks by A. McCully, P. Wallace, J. G. Morse, and others, a motion was made and passed, that a committee of five be appointed to report officers for the society. The Chair appointed A. McCully, D. Anderson, Osee Welch, Daniel Brown, J. S. Kelley.

The committee recommended the following, as officers of the Massillon Colonization Society, who were unanimously elected:

Rev. John Swan, President.

Rev. O. N. Sage, A. McCully, H. B. Harris, Vice-Presidents.

E. Fitzgerald, Corresponding Secretary.

John B. Stow, Recording Secretary.

Charles K. Skinner, Treasurer.

Managers, Matthew Johnson, David Anderson, Lot Goodspeed, S. S. Fuller, Abm. Chesnutwood, Osee Welch.

On motion of P. Wallace, it was

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution and Preamble, be published in the Gazette and Republican.

H. WHEELER, jr, President.

F. HURXTHAL, A. CHESNUTWOOD, } Vice-Presidents.

J. L. REYNOLDS, J. CULBERTSON, } Secretaries.

*From the Warren News-Letter.*

### COLONIZATION MEETING AT HARTFORD, OHIO.

The 7th anniversary of the Hartford Colonization Society was celebrated at the Presbyterian Meeting-house in this place, on the 4th instant, at two o'clock. Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Rev. Mr. Steadman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was present to vindicate the principles and objects of the primary institution. The objects of the meeting being announced by the President of the Society, the exercises commenced by prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Plimpton. Mr. Steadman then proceeded to address the assembly in a most able defence of the benevolent project of colonizing the free people of color, and by the pertinency and force of his arguments he held his numerous and intelligent audience in almost breathless silence for the space of nearly an hour and twenty minutes, after having listened to two previous lectures, by chosen speakers of the Anti-Slavery Society. The success with which his effort was crowned may be readily apprehended by the accession of members and the replenishing of its funds; at the time, and since the meeting, between eighty and one hundred having signed the constitution and rising forty dollars is now in the treasury.

The Society came to order by notice from the Secretary, the President in the chair.

On motion, the committee appointed to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the society, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved* 1*st*, That we recommend to the friends of the colored man, to unite in memorializing Congress for a grant of certain lands suitable for planting a colony within the territory of these United States.

*Resolved* 2*d*, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with other societies and friends of the colonization cause in this county upon the subject of reviving the County Society, and report to this society at a subsequent meeting.

*Resolved* 3*d*, That this society deeply sympathize with their abolition brethren, whose measures have hitherto failed to accomplish the avowed objects of their Constitution, and that they be and are hereby sincerely and earnestly requested to abjure their present system of operations, by substituting the principles and constitution of the American Colonization Society, to guide their future steps in promoting the grand object of ultimate and universal emancipation of southern slaves.

*Resolved* 4*th*, That we recommend to the County Society, the appointment of an Agent, whose business it shall be to advance the cause of colonization by lecturing through the County and organizing auxiliaries to the County Society, the ensuing year.

*Resolved* 5*th*, That the Rev. Mr. Plimpton, G. C. Reed, Alva Hart, be the committee to carry into effect the object of the 2d Resolution.

*Resolved* 6*th*, That the thanks of this Society be respectfully tendered to the Rev. Mr. Steadman, for his very efficient services on this anniversary.

*Resolved* 7*th*, That the President and Secretary sign their names to the proceedings of the Society, and be a committee to prepare copies and furnish the same to the Editors of the News-Letter and the Reserve Chronicle, for publication.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the society for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned, to wit:

Wm. Jones, President.

T. Brockway, Esq, Vice-President.

G. C. Reed, Secretary.

J. A. Gould, Treasurer.

Dea. C. Andrews, Alva Hart, J. B. Buttles, Managers.

B. T. Chase, G. W. Benton, E. Fox, J. Jones, G. Heslip, Committee of Vigilance.

Upon review, the society congratulates itself with the accumulation of much honor and interest as the fruit of the meeting, and believe that by the suffrages of an enlightened public and the smiles of a benignant Providence, it is destined greatly to elevate the character and condition of a great mass of Africa's exiles, and ultimately to diffuse the genial and blended influence of the sun of science and righteousness through the vast expanse of Africa's moral gloom, to which let all the people say "Amen."

ALVA HART, Chairman.

G. C. REED, Secretary.

BILLINGS O PLIMPTON, GARRY C. REED, } Committee.

### COLONIZATION IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

The Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, lectured in this place on Sunday and Monday last, on the subject of colonizing the free blacks at Liberia, on the coast of Africa. Mr. Pinney having been formerly a resident agent at Liberia, and governor of the colony, was able to give a correct account of the country, and of the situation of the colonists. His account was highly recommendatory of the plan of the society, and his description of the situation and prospects of the colonists, as to means of acquiring wealth, and enjoying a free government and social equality among themselves, was flattering, and supported by facts, by reason, and argument, entirely conclusive.

We believe that the plan of colonization is the best that can be adopted for our own benefit and the future comfort of the free people of color. The prospect of enjoying happiness in their father-land, will encourage their desire for improving their minds in learning and morals, and will stimulate them to habits of industry. They will thus be useful whilst they remain amongst us, and be prepared to remove to Liberia, in whole or in part, at their own expense; and to assume a respectable station in that land of promise.

### JOHNSTOWN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Johnstown, held at the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Monday, the 30th July, 1838, for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society, John Royer was appointed Chairman, and Fred. Leyde Secretary.

A Constitution having been prepared and read, on motion, Samuel Kennedy and Moses Canan were appointed a committee to wait on the people present and solicit their subscriptions to the Constitution, who reported the names of thirty-six members.

Samuel Kennedy, Frederick Leyde, and George W. Kern, were, on motion, appointed a committee to solicit the subscription of the citizens generally, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place on the evening of Monday next, when the society will be organized by the election of officers.

JOHN ROYER, Chairman.

F. LEYDE, Secretary.

*From the New Hampshire Observer.*

### EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

By late accounts from the West Indies, it appears that in Barbadoes, and several of the Islands, the colonial governments have ordained that slavery shall totally cease on the first of August ensuing. This they do for more reasons than one; probably they feel that slavery is unjust, and they wish to accede to the claims of equity; they also perceive that their own interest is promoted by it. It is a fact, every where acknowledged, that free hired labor is far more profitable than constrained labor. The slave, under the lash of the driver, labors and continues to labor, from fear of the consequences of neglect, while the free laborer is impelled by the expectation of the reward of his work. This is agreeable to all experience on the subject. The planters in the West Indies, who gave their slaves freedom at once, have satisfactorily ascertained that their own advantage is secured by the course they took. And were the masters at the south to pursue the same plan, they would undoubtedly reap the benefit of it. They would make as great profits from their plantations as they now do, and the laborer would also make to himself a handsome profit beside.

The change from slavery to freedom has been effected quietly in the West Indies; very little disturbance by the slaves; very little of refusal to do their work. Let the planters of the south advocate and adopt this measure, and they too will find the benefit of it. Their slaves would perform a greater amount of labor in the same time, and do it without a task-master. And then this whole land would justly be pronounced a land of freemen. This is a consummation devoutly to be desired. Should such an event occur, joy would pervade the whole land. *O preclarum diem!*

The influence of the West India emancipation will produce a more salutary impression on this country, and especially on the slaveholders, than any movements in our own nation. Our agitations at the north will produce far less effect on the south than these foreign movements. There has long existed a jealousy between the north and the south. The southerners have pretended to turn up the nose in contempt at us; and with such an existing state of things, they would not hear nor regard our declamations; and the more violent and raving we were, the more we called hard names, the less would they heed what we said. It is as true in this as in other matters, that the "soft tongue breaketh no bone." Eolus with his furious winds causes the traveller to hold his cloak more firmly; while the gentle, but penetrating rays from the sun causes him to lay it aside speedily. We blow our blasts upon the slave-holder, and he braces himself against the storm; while the rays of light and truth, which fall gently from another quarter, reach the mental vision, pierce his conscience and his heart.

From what we know of human nature, such are to be the results of Emancipation in the West Indies. Emancipation in our own country must inevitably take place sooner or later. We thus judge, not from the efforts used against slavery, but chiefly because it is just and right that the enslaved should go free; and the course pursued by the British nation, commends itself to the good sense and to the better feelings of the slave-holders of our land. The example of the British is a sentence against slavery, written on the high heavens, for the whole world to read, and to ponder. And as the British nation did not enter into emancipational measures, for our sakes, but for their own, we, and other nations that tolerate slavery, must feel condemned for our conduct; so that their silent example shall speak to a world, with trumpet-tongue, saying, Proclaim the jubilee to all the enslaved!

"Revolutions never roll backward." If the benevolent work has begun and is progressing so well, who can stay its course? Can mortal arm arrest the lightning darting through the sky? No more can human efforts erect stable barriers against the tide of public opinion, which is rising to sweep slavery from the world. This nation long ago declared the slave-trade piracy; and, in so doing, set a mark of reprobation on slavery itself. It may require an age to bring about this desirable object of emancipation: the darkness is dissipated slowly. It takes a long time to induce men to adopt a right course, when self-interest seems to forbid it. But it will be done. Light and love will work out the redemption.

But were the slaves of our land to-day emancipated, there would be a call for still greater exertions of the Colonization Society. The peculiar situation of the slaves here, and their "down-trodden" condition, would induce many of the most enterprising to seek a clime where no obstacles interposed to their speedy elevation. Here, the most of them are to be retained as "hewers of wood, and drawers of water;" and who would submit to that degradation when, by crossing the ocean, he could walk erect among the lords of creation? As surely as emancipation takes place, so surely will the enterprising free colored men resolve to found a kingdom of their own in their father-land. If they have spirit, their energy will bear them away from the scene of their degradation here, to a place where they can exert a noble influence on a vast country. We have no expectation that a moiety of them can ever be thus transported; but many will be. We are aware that our opinions do not coincide with those of a portion of the community; but we honestly believe we are correct, and that others will eventually view the matter as we do.

*From the Paris Citizen.*

### KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Well, friends, "come now, let us reason together." In a multitude of council there is wisdom. We know that our black population in their present condition is our greatest evil; and we feel assured that it would not remedy the evil, to emancipate and turn them loose amongst us. The very thought of such a course, is at war with all our habits, and irreconcileable to all our feelings. Many, very many of us, are willing and ready at any time, to surrender our claims to them as our property, whenever they can be removed to a country, where they and we, would be equally out of the way of each other. But if they are to remain here, we are of opinion that we can place them in no situation, in which they would be better *contented*, and better *provided* for than they are *now*. Still we can but deplore this lamentable fact, that they are rapidly gaining upon the whites; increasing more than thirty-nine per centum, while the whites increase only nineteen per centum. A few years more will give to them the advantage in numbers that they have already in hardy, robust constitutions, and we have reason to believe that as soon as their numbers equal ours, if not sooner, a desperate struggle will be made to free themselves from bondage. It is true, as we believe and devoutly hope, that the greater portion of the present generation need to apprehend but little danger from a servile insurrection. Yet we are pained with the contemplation, of the awful calamities that await, and which we are entailing upon our children, when we remember that only sixty-two years have elapsed since the declaration of our independence, and behold the immense gain of our black population over that of the whites in the slaveholding region of the United States and particularly our own State, and when we consider that according to the same ratio of increase, the next sixty-two years will give to the blacks an advantage in numbers of near 5,000,000, if some timely steps shall not be taken by the States to check that increase. We can but look forward with horror to the time when our fields are either to be fertilized by the blood of our own off-spring, or abolitionism, with all its abominations, will be forced upon our country as our only alternative for self-preservation. Every candid man must admit that slavery had its origin in sin, though this sin may not lie at our door as a people, and however irreconcilable the proposition may be to the reason of some. Yet our own country presents at least one instance wherein the sins of the fathers may be visited on their children to the third and fourth generation: the fears and premonitions of which have already driven us from our most valuable population to increase the strength, the wealth and importance of our younger sisters, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. And many of us who yet remain here, have come to the determination that if we cannot succeed in banishing the evil from our State, that evil shall banish us and our children.

Courage friends. "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." All is not lost that is in danger. Government may be likened to a human body, subject to many diseases, most of which may be either prevented or cured, if the proper caution is observed, and timely treatment administered by skilful physicians. And although clouds may overspread our firmament, and storms may threaten sudden and inevitable ruin; yet how often do we see them pass harmless over our devoted heads, realizing to us none of their awful forebodings; but dispensing in their stead, calm and sunshine, with a healthful and refreshing atmosphere!

Yes, kind Fortune sometimes *frowns* her favors down,
From amidst the clouds and storms that rage around.

Take courage then! We have never had any difficulties to encounter which we have not been able to overcome. The means of accomplishing every object for the good of the human family are always placed within their control; and it is sinful in us to charge divine wisdom with the infliction of calamities and misfortunes that our own selfishness and imprudence may have brought upon ourselves. We have never heretofore felt the same urgent necessity for immediate action on this subject that we now feel.

Neither therefore has the same opportunity ever been presented since the adoption of our present constitution. The acknowledged importance of the subject, and the lively interest that is now every where felt throughout the State, have for a number of successive years brought it before our Legislature, with a popularity regularly increasing with discussion and reflection. The Legislature have at length done their part. The subject is therefore now fairly and constitutionally before the sovereign people for their serious consideration and decision. It is not only their constitutional right, but also their solemn duty to posterity to decide, and to act with a special regard to their future safety and happiness.

The path of duty now lies before us. All its ways are ways of pleasantness, and it is the path of peace. It is the path of justice. It is the path of safety. Then why shall we hesitate? Let us say to the evil, go hence; we will give you time to adjust all your accounts, and prepare for your final departure; but depart you must; you shall depart!

We can now clearly see our way; it has already been travelled by our older sisters, New York and Pennsylvania. They long since adopted a system of gradual emancipation. We will profit by their example, and improve their plan. Let us adopt their system of GRADUAL EMANCIPATION, AND CONNECT WITH IT THAT OF COLONIZATION. Let us call a convention of our wisest and best men. Let that convention fix upon some future day, after which all blacks that may be born shall be free at a certain age, to be fixed also by

the convention. And if no better plan can be devised by the convention, let these blacks be hired until their wages will amount to a sum sufficient to defray the cost of transportation, and one year's support. Let them be removed to the continent of Africa, a wide and extensive country, that lies open to receive them; the land of their fathers; where already a portion of their brethren have formed a colony; have already organized a government, and are inviting them to come; and with extended arms are waiting to give them welcome; a country where their Creator had placed them, and one every way suited to their nature; a country where they will be permitted to enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen, dispensing all the blessings of civilization amongst their hitherto uncivilized brethren; where they will be enabled to repose in perfect safety under their own vine and their own fig tree, with no one to make them afraid; where they will no longer look upon the white people of this country as their enemies, but as their best friends, with whom they will find it their interest as it will be their inclination, to cultivate the most perfect good will and lasting friendship. Then they and we will each have cause to rejoice in our timely separation. We shall have rid our country of its most mischievous evil and its greatest curse; and they will have regained their country and their liberty, with all its attendant blessings.

Then again I ask why do we hesitate? We feel that the plan is practicable, and we anticipate with pleasure its most beneficial effects upon all classes of our population. It is the plan which has been recommended by our most intelligent and patriotic statesmen and citizens. The plan which has been pointed out by justice, wisdom and policy, and the only one that seems to meet with general favor. It is admitted on all sides, that slavery is an evil of a very alarming character; and one that carries devastation and misery in its march. It is therefore the interest of all, and it is the duty of all to unite in their efforts gradually, but effectually to banish it from our country. It is believed that this desirable object can never be accomplished except by a convention. And it is believed that a majority of the thinking class of our citizens will vote for a convention for the single consideration that it will present to the State an opportunity of ridding itself in a constitutional way of its greatest evil.

I am myself *an owner of slaves*, and their number exceeds *double* that of my white family, and I freely confess that so far as I am individually concerned, all other contemplated amendments to our constitution weigh as but straws, when compared with the desire and necessity that I feel for the accomplishment of this single object.

I do believe that the State is now ripe for the change that I have been speaking of. Many of our citizens, who own the greatest number of slaves, will find by experience and reflection that their situation is by no means one to be envied; and will therefore be prompted by motives of self interest and self defence to vote against a convention. While those who own but few or none, being equally interested in the future welfare of their country and their children, and equally entitled to all immunities of citizenship will go for a convention from principles of justice and the public good.

Fellow citizens—"I speak unto you as unto wise men."

I ask you, where is the policy of sustaining that provision in our constitution which is calculated to banish from our country that class of our population which constitutes our only population, which constitutes our only fortress of strength and bulwark of defence, in time of danger, to make way for another class that weakens our means of defence in proportion to their numbers? Again. If "God is no respecter of persons," can He upon the principles of Divine justice, look with complacency upon the attempt of one portion of his human creatures to fasten upon another portion the chains of perpetual slavery? Let us lay aside all selfishness! Let our practice be according to our professions. Let us do even unto others that which we would have others do unto us! Then let us all go forward calmly and quietly, but independently, at the next August election, and vote for a convention. Let no one stay at home and flatter himself that the measure will succeed without his aid! Let us remember that a majority, not of those who may actually vote, but of all the freemen in the State entitled to a vote, is required to authorize the call of a convention; and also that this majority is required at two successive elections. If therefore the measure shall receive the sanction of a majority of all the freemen of the State, at our next August election, there will still be no convention unless the same thing is repeated at the August following. So that every citizen will have twelve months to reflect upon the propriety of his first vote; and if he thinks proper to change that vote, he has the right to do so at the succeeding election, and thereby place his veto upon the call of a convention, which however would only have the effect to throw us back a few years in our progress; and we should then have all our work to do over again with increased excitement. For none of us need flatter ourselves that this matter is ever to rest until something shall be done to remove the evil which has now become so manifest and so prejudicial to all our interests and all our hopes.

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*From the National Intelligencer.*

## THE LATE COMMODORE RODGERS.

The remains of this distinguished veteran officer of the Navy were not brought to this city for interment, as had been expected by his friends here, but were committed to the tomb in Christ Church burying-ground, Philadelphia.

The Funeral took place on Friday afternoon, from the residence of Commodore BIDDLE. It was attended by many officers, naval, military, and civil, and was escorted in procession by a detachment of Marines, and a number of the uniformed companies of the city, ordered out on the occasion by General PREVOST. The pall was borne by officers, chiefly of the Navy, among whom were Commodores STEWART and BIDDLE. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. TYNG. During the movement of the procession, minute guns were fired at the Navy Yard; and after the interment a volley was fired over the grave by the Marines.

Having thus followed the mortal remains of this brave officer to the bourn appointed for all the living, the occasion seems fit to recite the leading incidents of his active public life, which is attempted in the following hasty sketch:

Commodore JOHN RODGERS entered the Navy as a lieutenant in the year 1798. He was first lieutenant of the CONSTELLATION in the action with the INSURGENTE which resulted in her capture. His zeal in performing his duty on the occasion, and complying strictly with the orders of his commander, (Commodore TRUXTON.) was, in Commodore T's. language, "not to be surpassed." After the action the command of the Insurgente was conferred upon him.

With Midshipmen D. PORTER (the present commodore) and 11 men, he took possession of the prize, and commenced removing her crew to the Constellation; but before this could be done, the ships were separated in a heavy gale of wind, and 173 prisoners were left on board to be guarded by Lieutenant RODGERS and his handful of men, whose situation was rendered peculiarly perilous by the circumstance of there being no handcuffs or shackles on board to secure the prisoners, who manifested a disposition to retake the prize. The energy of Lieut. RODGERS, assisted by the gallant Midshipman PORTER, conducted the prize safely into St. Kitts.

Returning to the United States, Lieut. RODGERS was commissioned a Captain in the Navy, in consideration of his highly meritorious conduct and known qualifications. He was appointed to command the Sloop of War Maryland, in which vessel he cruised in the West Indies for many months, rendering important services. In 1801, he sailed in the Maryland for France, with Mr. DAWSON, sent as a diplomatic messenger to that Court.

In 1802, he was appointed to the command of the John Adams—attached to the Mediterranean squadron—destroyed the Meshouda of 22 guns, "the largest cruiser belonging to Tripoli," and performed other valuable services.

In 1804, he was appointed to the Frigate Congress, and proceeded to the Mediterranean as part of a squadron of vessels, under the command of Commodore SAMUEL BARRON, sent thither against Tripoli.

From Comm. BARRON'S extreme ill health, he resigned the command of the squadron in May, 1805, to Comm. RODGERS, whose decisive conduct soon disposed the Bashaw of Tripoli to make peace with us, and in less than two months after the command devolved upon him, a treaty of peace was concluded with that Power, on terms dictated by him and Colonel LEAR.

In 1812, the command of a squadron was given to him. He dashed into the European seas, made a number of captures, most of which he from necessity destroyed, returning triumphant after an absence of more than three months. At the time he sailed, a number of the enemy's vessels were on our coast, greatly exceeding the Commodore's squadron in force. These he successfully evaded, and, by drawing them off in pursuit of him, enabled a great number of our merchant vessels, with valuable cargoes, to return in safety to our ports. One of the effects of this cruise was to save millions to our merchants and to our Government.

When the British army marched upon Baltimore, Commodore RODGERS acted a distinguished part in the defence of that city. Many believe that Baltimore would have been surrendered but for the seasonable aid of the force under his command.

After the war, he was appointed Commissioner of the Navy, and presided over that Board for several years. He was mainly instrumental in making regulations which have conduced to the economy of the naval service. He was offered the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, but declined it. Having acted as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners about ten years ago, the President invited him to take command of the Mediterranean squadron, mentioning considerations, inducing him to do so, highly honorable to the Commodore. He accepted, and his flag was hoisted on board the North Carolina ship of the line, of which D. T. PATTERSON, Esq. was appointed Captain. He cruised in the Mediterranean seas nearly three years. He had much intercourse with the commanders of other naval Powers, and was held by them in high estimation. The ship was particularly distinguished for her fine condition at all times, and the high state of discipline maintained on board. The Commodore, his accomplished Captain, and this noble specimen of American naval architecture, were objects of universal admiration. Returning to the United States, he was again appointed President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and continued to discharge with great fidelity and zeal the arduous duties of that station, till his constitution was literally worn out, and his mind exhausted, in the service. He then retired—made a trip to England in the hope of recovering his health, and was there received with those kind attentions which were gratefully remembered till his last moments.

Of his personal character, it may be added, hat, though of quick temper, he was noble and generous in his disposition. He was a Patriot in *reality*. Though stern in his appearance, he was particularly distinguished for his humanity. The story of his noble and successful exertions to save two young ladies from the massacre at Cape Francois—his sublime efforts to rescue a poor old negro woman floating upon a cake of ice down the Susquehannah, which were also crowned with success, must be told as characteristic incidents of his life, when these brief outlines of his character shall be filled up by faithful History.

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## CIRCULAR

*From the American Temperance Union, to the Marine Insurance Companies throughout the United States.*

GENTLEMEN:—

We are constrained by a sense of duty and by the voice of a community writhing in anguish at recent most appalling disasters, to address you on a subject which comes so directly within your own province and which would so naturally be cared for in your wisdom and philanthropy, that the whole might appear, under ordinary circumstances, as an uncalled for and improper interference. By these disasters, our joy, our frantic congratulations we may well say, at the wonderful discovery of steam power and its adaptation to the propelling of boats and vessels, is turned almost into bitter regret; and the wish has been raised in many a bleeding heart, that we had been left to move onward under the slow but safe propulsion by wind and tide. Yet we know that the events to which we allude and which have made the ears of every one that has heard of them to tingle, have no necessary connexion with steam navigation; and that but for other causes than those that necessarily entered either into their construction or navigation, the Ben Sherrod, the Home, the Moselle, the Pulaski, and other ill-fated boats, might have borne onward to their destined haven, the multitudes who have now been swept from life with a breath, or who have lingered on their wrecks, a few brief moments, in excruciating torture.

Among these causes, we are persuaded, stand prominent the use of intoxicating drinks by passengers, captains, and crews; exciting in the one the mad passion which urges on the race, and rendering the other either stupid and indifferent to their high and mighty trusts, or utterly reckless of consequences in a pressure of steam which no machinery can resist. We enter not into the proof in particular cases, which personal friendship for the guilty always resists; we make no charges against the living, or the dead; we affirm not that the most distressing casualties may not occur in boats conducted on the strictest Temperance principles: we only say, that in such use of intoxicating drinks as is made on all boats through the length and breadth of the land, the wonder is that ten-fold greater evils do not daily occur; covering the land with the gloom of Egypt, when every family told of its slain.

And if this is a cause, and a cause for which there is not the semblance of a plea, since it is the testimony of men engaged in all the most laborious occupations on the land and the ocean, testimony from their own experience that intoxicating drink is neither needful nor useful, but is positively hurtful and peculiarly disastrous in its operations upon the mind, we do not call upon the sword of indignation to leap from its scabbard; we do not demand that a punishment be inflicted, written in blood;—alas! the miserable men blown themselves to atoms, call for our pity; but the firm and united voice of a distressed community should demand its removal. Every man and every association should do what lies in their power to effect its removal. The law of the land should be imperative. The sanction severe. Interest also should be appealed to at every point. And here, we believe, gentlemen, you hold a power in your hands which few others possess. Were you to make a marked difference in the rate of premium on steam-boats and steam-vessels which permit no intoxicating drinks to be drank by captains and crews on their voyage, and which have no bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks to travellers, and boats and vessels which permit and have those evils, we believe there would at once spring into life, on all our rivers, lakes and coasts, a class of boats without this most dangerous accompainment. We believe that such would so at once receive the patronage of all who value their lives and property, that the others could not be sustained; and that thus our whole steam navigation would speedily be delivered from one of its greatest terrors. We are confident that in such a movement, you would have not only the approbation, but the thanks of all reflecting men throughout our great republic; for, in this movement, you would meet a point not touched by all the late wise and efficient enactments to prevent explosions and other disasters, by our general government.

Excuse, gentlemen, the appeal we make on a subject in which we feel the deepest solicitude, and permit us to call to it your early attention. The readiness of several of the Atlantic companies to allow a drawback of five per cent. on vessels navigating the ocean on Temperance principles, which has been told to their praise in all lands, and is changing the character of American seamen, leads us to believe that in every office in the country there will be an united and powerful action, and that the difference in the rate of premium will be demanded and allowed in some measure proportionate to the value and amount of human life at stake.

With respect, yours in behalf of the American Temperance Union.

JOHN H. COCKE, President.
EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
ISAAC S. LOYD,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
JOHN TAPPAN,
CHRISTIAN KEENER,
JOHN T. NORTON,
JOHN W. LEAVITT,
Executive Committee.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1838.

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## PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.

We take pleasure in giving additional publicity to the following notice of this important work, it is copied from the Pittsburg Gazette of the 31st ult.

### THE CROSS CUT CANAL.

We publish, to-day, the Fourth Annual Report of the Directors of this important and desirable work. It is highly gratifying to find that it is now advancing towards completion with as much rapidity as could be expected under the adverse circumstances of the last few years.

We have looked to the opening of this improvement as one of the highest importance to our city, our sister city and our great State.

We have labored long too, to produce on the minds of our fellow citizens as clear a conviction of its great importance as existed on our own mind.

Some have, no doubt, thought that our pertinacity in pressing this matter upon the attention of the public, was almost ridiculous, but we have persevered in the hope that our mile of labor joined with those of others might tend to induce our legislature to do something in aid of a work, which will increase the revenues of our public works four fold more than any similar amount expended any where else within our State limits.

The importance of the work will begin to be seen and felt before another year passes even from its completion to Warren, but when finished to Akron, the dullest and the blindest will understand it.

It is only necessary to mention, that more than nine tenths of the vast amount of Wheat, Flour, Pork, Tobacco, Whiskey, &c. which are monthly, weekly, and daily shipped from Cleaveland to Buffalo, pass Akron to reach the former. At Akron they are nearer to Philadelphia, by the Cross Cross Cut and Pennsylvania canals, than they are to New York at Buffalo.

The canal transportation from Akron to Cleveland, and the lake transportation from Cleveland to Buffaloe, with all its perils, will be avoided, by following the Cross Cut canal to Pittsburg. The much longer period too during which the canal will be open while the harbor at Buffalo is closed is another decided advantage, in favor of the Cross Cut canal. There is then no reason to doubt that all, or nearly all, of the produce which passes Akron, must diverge from the Ohio canal at that point.

This above will secure to the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a large revenue.

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## SURVEY OF ST. GEORGE'S SHOAL.

We have been presented with a copy of the chart of St. George's Bank Shoal, executed from a survey made by Lieutenant Commandant Wilkes, in the United States brig Porpoise, in the summer of 1836. St. George's Shoal has for many years been dreaded by mariners, being exactly in the track of vessels trading to Europe from New York and more northern ports. This survey has been executed in a truly scientific style—no labor appears to have been spared by Lt. Wilkes, to give an accurate representation of the outline of the shoal, the depth of water and the character of the soundings on the shoal and in its vicinity. The result of his labors will be highly serviceable to navigation, and reflects much credit on Lieutenant Wilkes and the officers under his command.

It appears from this chart, that the general direction of the Shoal of St. George's is N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. and extends thirteen miles in length, and from one to two miles in width; the depth of the water within this space being ten fathoms and less, but very irregular, the two shoalest places are between 41 deg. 40 min. 13 sec. and 41 deg. 40 min. 33 sec. of north latitude, and 67 deg. 41 min. 10 sec. and 67 deg. 40 min. 30 sec. west longitude, and are knolls of hard sand, *have upon them at low tide, fifteen feet of water.* With the exception of these two places, the shoal may be crossed in any part by an ordinary sized vessel without any danger. There is a rip usually the whole length of the shoal, and at times heavy breakers on the shoalest places. The time of high water at the full and change of the moon, is half past ten o'clock. The flood tide sets first part N. N. W., latter part N. by E. by compass, and runs four hours and a half. Ebb sets first part S. S. E., latter part S. by W., and runs five and a half hours. Time in changing, including slack water, from half an hour to two hours. The rise and fall of the tide is seven feet.

A survey of a similar character is very much wanted off Nantucket South Shoal, and the shoals, banks and rips, in its vicinity. The junior officers of the navy cannot be better employed than in undertakings of this nature, which tend to test their scientific acquirements, give them practical skill, and at the same time conduce greatly to the interests of navigation.

*Boston Mer. Jour.*

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## NORTH-EASTERN CANAL.

A canal is projected across the country between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, N. B., have petitioned the Governor of that province, to procure a government survey of the land in question. The advantages expected from this undertaking are that it will afford a safe and easy passage to Quebec, several weeks earlier in spring than can be reckoned on by the present route, and would wholly avoid the great danger of encountering the ice between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, or the Gut of Canso, as there is said to be a clear passage along the shore of New Brunswick, and thence by Gaspe up to Quebec in the month of April, and generally in its first week. The distance by water communication between the Bay of Fundy and the shore of the St. Lawrence, is eight hundred miles, while the distance by land is only fifteen or seventeen miles, through a level country.

*Pennsylvanian.*

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CHAPLAIN FOR THE INSANE.—Among the modern improvements in the treatment of the insane, one of the most interesting is the introduction of religious worship on the Sabbath, and family prayers on other days. Some of the leading hospitals for the insane are securing the regular services of a chaplain, whose duty is to preach on the Sabbath, to attend prayer daily with the inmates, and when requested by the superintendent, to give them religious counsel and consolation. From moral treatment of this kind, not only the present comfort of the patients is anticipated, but in many cases, their restoration to reason.

We are happy to learn that the trustees of the Connecticut Retreat for the insane, in this neighborhood, have secured the services of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, as chaplain of the institution, and that he has entered on the duties of his appointment. For the present, the exercises will be family prayers at 6 o'clock, P. M., and preaching on the Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

*Hartford Observer.*


# Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1838.


Will those gentlemen who have been the receivers of money collected in the churches, on the occasion of the annual sermons in favor of Colonization, bear in mind the wants of the treasury of the State Society, and make their remittances to the treasurer, Mr. Davidson, or to the General Agent, Mr. Buchannan.

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In the name of the Society and not for our own behalf, we would entreat the subscribers to the Herald, whether in town or country, to hand or send in their dues. There is no pause in the course of expenditure for the paper. Its subscribers, therefore, should not take quite such long breathing spells before performing their part of the contract.

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It will be seen by reference to our first page that the friends of the good cause are stirring themselves in Ohio. The organization of the Massillon and Hartford Colonization Societies are, we believe, indicative of the feelings of the inhabitants generally of that great state, whose sympathies on all important matters, whether of internal improvement or of education, or of jurisprudence, are with Pennsylvania.

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We do not chronicle regularly the proceedings of our friend Pinney. One is safe however in believing, during the intervals of public announcements, that he is ever active, and meets with his customary success in disseminating the doctrines of colonization, and gaining advocates for its support.

Mr. Pinney announces the formation of auxiliary societies at Freeport, Saltzburg, and Johnstown, and preparations for one at Hollidaysburg and Blairsville. Money was given and subscription made to the Herald in those places.

At Johnstown, two intelligent colored men expressed a desire to go to Liberia. One of them, from his education and piety, would fill, it is believed, the office of a teacher, acceptably and usefully.

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In another column will be found some articles from the Liberia Herald for February, which will probably interest our readers.

Amongst the private letters from the colonists to their friends in this country, with the perusal of which we have been favored, is one from the Rev. J. Eden, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Georgia, near Monrovia, to his friend Mr. E. Brown, of this city. Mr. Eden speaks of the early completion of a church in which the members of his creed may assemble and worship. Of himself he says, "I am now in my 53d year of age, but enjoy a good degree of health; more so than what I did in America, although I have to undergo more labor, having my school to attend to during the week, besides preaching twice on the Sabbath."

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In this season of potential and continued heat, they who are compelled to remain in the city, and their number is not small, although we hear it said that "every body is out of town," naturally think of, and try to avail of the resources left to them for temporary escape from the close and too often impure air of the streets and marts of business. The first and most obvious places of retreat are our public squares, which seem to be regarded by the adult population as places of banishment, and are shunned accordingly. Fashion, ashamed to avow its weakness in direct terms, tries to find an excuse for their abandonment by her votaries by raising a question of propriety, and by her whims creates the very evil of which she complains. Good company keeps aloof, and alleges as a cause, that which is in fact an effect—the presence of the doubtful, if not positively bad. But this by the way. We may speak more on the subject hereafter.

Another resource and recreation, which the persons most economical of their time can take, is the riding out in the neighborhood of the city in different directions. But, although there are no walled barriers to pass, nor sentries to challenge the returning rider, after a certain hour, obstacles scarcely less annoying are presented in the suburbs of the city, in roads cut up into gullies, streets with deep holes, like so many traps for the unwary horse and rider or driver and his vehicle. These escaped, and the anticipations of trip, fall or upset, on returning in the evening forgotten, one begins to inhale a little fresh air, in which however a large and too liberal an allowance of dust is suspended. But the authorities of the county, determined not to be out-done by those of the city, retain the original picturesque inequalities of the road—here a ledge of rocks crossing it—there a pit—in another place a plank driven out from company with its fellows, which were placed across a rivulet and called a bridge, are so many means of extra exercise to the citizen on horseback or in a carriage, by the chances which they offer of stumble or upsetting—or at any rate of jolt and jar, as if head and stomach had exchanged places. But this also by the way. We will suppose the escape complete for some hundreds of persons of all ages and both sexes, and that they are fairly in the country, and have reached spots at which they would like to stop and admire for a while the beauties of nature, or slacken the pace of their steed, in order to enjoy the successive points of view of the scenes before them. Are such opportunities allowed to them? Surely not.

It must have occurred to many, as it has often and again to ourselves, in driving round Point Breeze, for example, on the Schuylkill, how much the pleasures of that drive would and might easily be increased, by so widening the road, from the point at which one first reaches the river bank to that at which it is left, as to allow not only of carriages passing each other with facility, which cannot now be done at all in places, but also of many driving up abreast under a double avenue of trees with which each side of the road should be planted. The whole line of bank, if space were given, would of a summer's afternoon be studded with carriages, the riders in which could then enjoy the fresh breeze from the river and look with unceasing pleasure on the numerous meanderings of the Schuylkill from the reach below the rail road bridge at Greys' Ferry to that in which it empties into the Delaware near Penrose Ferry. The nod of recognition and the glance, and often words of salutation would be gladly exchanged here between hundreds who in the city hardly see each other for weeks.

Would it not be well worth while for our citizens generally to aid and strengthen by suggestion, votes or money, the hands of the county commissioners or others who may have charge of the roads down the Neck, so that those in different directions might be planted with rows of trees, and at the Point itself the road should be widened into a complete Mall.

In another direction, with a little trouble and some expense, one of the most delightful drives and walks too, might be made from the upper bridge to the Falls bridge and thence to Manayunk, on the west or right bank of the Schuylkill. Since these things interest the many on the score of comfort, health and pure pleasure, why should not the many, the citizens at large, take them in hand. We need not amplify here on advantages which must be obvious to all, even although no immediate per centage should be forthcoming from the projected improvements.

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The Great Western will leave New York to-morrow, the 16th instant.

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Whether there is any direct relation, as of cause and effect between the resumption of specie payments and the cool weather which we are now enjoying is a question which we are not learned enough in political economy to decide. The matter is worth inquiry. Ought not a town meeting without respect to party be called on the occasion. Two facts are certain, viz: a great fall in the thermometer and an abundant issue of the precious metals. There is no danger of one-sided or partial reasoning here; the facts being of a perfectly distinct character—a basis for deliberation and resolve not always enjoyed by the sovereign people.

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## PERIODICALS.

The *August* number of the BALTIMORE LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, conducted by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, and Rev. A. B. Cross, contains—1. Conversations in an Anxious Room. 2. Ultraism. 3. Junkin on the Moral Government of God. 4. The Institution of Celibacy in the Papal Church, No. V. 5. Memoirs, to serve as a History of the Semi-Pelagian controversy in the Presbyterian Church, No. II. 6. Correspondence between the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, and the Evangelical Church at Lyons in France. 7. Action of the Baltimore Presbytery, in relation to the Schism of 1838. 8. Rise and nature of the doctrine of Assassination in the Papal Church. 9. General Councils of the First Seven Centuries.

"This is an original work, devoted to the advancement of Knowledge, Liberty and Religion." It is published in the city of Baltimore on the first day of each month, at $2 50 per annum; at $2 if paid in advance. Each number contains fifty-eight pages.

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The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE AND FAMILY MISCELLANY, for August, has also been received, being the eighth number of the second volume of a new series. Its contents are—Family Prayer, Religious Notions of the North American Indians, The Last Day of the Condemned, The Christians' Duty, The Fire Side, The Influence of the Common Mode of Thinking of God, Comparison of Languages, Collection of Autographs, Literary Notices.

This Magazine is published in Boston under the editorial supervision of Professor E. A. Andrews, Rev. Jacob Abbott, Rev. J. G. C. Abbott, Rev. H. Winslow, Rev. N. Adams, and others. Each number dontains forty-eight pages. Subscription per annum not mentioned. The agent for Philadelphia is R. H. George, 121 south Second street.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY for June has been on our table some time, and as a merchant would say, its contents have been noted, but not commented on. The first article is an extract of a letter from the Lieut. Governor of the old Colony of Monrovia. The allegations that "the most hostile feelings towards the old colony and every thing connected with it," are entertained by the inhabitants of Bassa Cove and Edina is not sustained by any evidence which has reached us. Such imputations ought not to be made at all without strong proof, nor published without strong necessity—we cannot see the existence of either in this case.

There are in this number of the Repository, various selections apposite to the state of West Africa and of Colonization in Liberia.

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THE MISSIONARY HERALD for August, opens under the head of Missionary History, with an account of the Missions of the Nestorian Christians in Central and Eastern Asia, to which is prefixed a map. We meet with the following paragraph. "It thus appears that the Nestorian mission in central and eastern Asia continued from about the third century to the sixteenth. The most active periods of their missions were from the seventh to the middle of the thirteenth century, a long period of time, evincing great perseverance, and showing, one would think, that the true spirit of Christ must have been at least one of the grand actuating motives. That the gospel which they preached was not in all respects the pure gospel, has been already stated."

The high character which the Missionary Herald has acquired for the narratives and history of missionary efforts, is we believe, generally known and as generally admitted. It is published in monthly numbers of 32 pages each, at the very low price of $1 50 per annum.

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THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with an Appendix, A. D. 1838, is now before us. It is published in Philadelphia, by the Stated Clerk of the Assembly, and printed by Lydia R. Bailey—1838—pp. 140. 8vo.

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The last number of volume second, with Table of Contents, of the FARMER'S CABINET, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy, has been published for some time. There is better authority than our own for commending this work to the notice and efficient patronage of the Farmers and Gardeners of Pennsylvania and Delaware, to whom it is more especially, but not exclusively addressed.

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We have received the first number of THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTER, published by John Sherwood, at Jamestown, N. C. twice a week, at $1 25 per annum in advance—each number to contain 16 pages. The Farmers' Advocate will embrace "Subjects on Agriculture, Literature, Science, The Mechanical Arts, Virtue and Religion." A somewhat ambitious heading this, but which shows a praiseworthy spirit, as far at least as intention goes. On this ground we wish success to the undertaking of Mr. Sherwood. We extract one short article under the title of "Five hundred sovereigns."

"The Highland Agricultural Society have offered a premium of 500 sovereigns, for the first successful application of steam power in the cultivation of the soil, that is to ploughing, harrowing and preparing the ground in an efficient manner. The total premiums to be awarded by the Society, the current year,

amount to about 3500 sovereigns, equal to 15,000 dollars exclusive of more than fifty gold and silver medals."

The Christian Statesman, we are glad to see, at the beginning of a second volume, is brought out on an enlarged sheet—evidence of a success fully merited by the abilities and worth of its editor, Mr. Gurley, and the various and instructive matter with which its columns have hitherto been filled. As the organ of the American Colonization Society, it will, we may justly hope, present its readers with the merits and history and details of African colonization, under American auspices and guidance, irrespective of the immediate names and titles of the agents engaged in the good cause. The prosperity of any one colony on the coast of Africa, is creditable to all the friends of colonization in the United States, whether it be the old colony or that at Bassa Cove, or at Cape Palmas, or at Sinoe.

The "Colonization" department of the Christian Statesman is enriched with a series of reminiscences and sketches of Liberia, by a writer who has contributed to the Herald, and who speaks of those things which he has seen, and with which he is for the most part acquainted. We shall insert, in part or in whole, as room is allowed us, these "*African Sketches.*"

Cutler on Bandages, or *The Surgeon's Practical Guide in Dressing, and on the Methodic Application of Bandages—Illustrated by numerous engravings: By Thomas Cutler, late Staff Surgeon in the Belgian Army*—is the title of a volume in 18mo, consisting of 208 pages, recently published by Messrs. Haswell, Barrington & Haswell. We shall content ourselves with saying that this is a most useful, if not necessary companion to the general practitioner, whether in town or country, and an important aid to the student in his attendance on medical lectures. The work in its mechanical details, also, is well, even tastefully executed, and it is sold at a cheap rate.

## BASSA COVE.

We have lately made a trip to Edina, and Bassa Cove, to which places our last visit anterior to this was with the survivors of the ill fated emigrants by the Ninus, to re-settle the place after the massacre. Our stay at that time was of only a few days, and as no improvements in the way of building had commenced, of course our knowledge of subsequent improvements was derived altogether from report. The good ship Emperor, in which we made the trip, let go her anchor, 10 o'clock P. M. directly off (as nearly as the captain could judge) the embouchure of the river. Early next morning, the passengers, some dozen in number, viz: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Rev. Messrs. Savage, Brown and Anderson; Doctors Skinner, Goheen, and McDowell; Rev. Mr. Herring and family; Messrs. Johnson and Mandeville, Miss Skinner and Stewart: and though last, not least,—*ourselves*, mustered on deck, to catch a look at the settlement, and we confess how much we were pleased with its appearance. The small but neat framed houses running regularly along the margin of the river, seemed to enjoy an enviable coolness and tranquility, under the cover of innumerable palms, rising majestically in the midst, waving their graceful plumes to the resistance of the breeze. On an eminence, at the angle farthest from the sea, conspicuous from size, construction and white paint, the eye rests on a building, proximate to which a flag staff of imposing altitude proclaims it the residence of the Governor. This view, inaccurate from the indistinctness of distance, is corrected by a near approach to the place, which shows the houses on the principal street, standing nearly parallel with the river at a medium distance, of about 250 yards, while the palms occupying the fore ground of the picture, thickly stud the intermediate space. The Governor's house, which appeared so Governor-like from sea, sustains its patrician aspect, and presents a commanding view of the town, the harbour and a considerable extent of the surrounding country. In front of the whole the St. John's with a graceful curve and rapid sweep, pours his waters over the bar into the ocean. Wheeling to the north, the eye rests on Edina, stretching away to the westward until its career is arrested by an eminence surmounted by the establisment of the Baptist Mission. On the whole, Bassa Cove and Edina, form together a scene truly romantic and pleasing, and but for that plaguy Bar, we should resolve that our trips in the future should not be as they have hitherto, "Like angel visits, few and far between." Though we have not received their expressed permission, yet we are confident of the cordial approbation of all the passengers, in presenting with ours their greatful acknowledgements to Captain Lawling and the officers of the Emperor, for their kind and courteous treatment, to and from Bassa.—*Liberia Herald*

We understand a Spaniard has, for the last week or two, being actively employed in purchasing Ivory from the Mandingoes at King Willeys' Town. Though it is by no means to the interest of the Colony, that foreigners should divert this species of trade from flowing in its wonted channel to the Colony, yet its effects are infinitely less deleterious to us than the slave trade.

*Liberia Herald.*

On the 14th ult. his most Christian Majesty's Ship Triumphante, arrived in our harbour. This ship has taken the whole coast of Africa, in her way from the Mediterranean to this place, and designs extending her cruise to the River Gabon. The officers while here, visited the shore daily, perambulating the town and adjacent woods, searching for whatever of Africa might chance fall in their way. They professed themselves highly pleased with what they saw in the way of improvement, and the numerous pressing invitations to "take pot luck" with which our people, never fail to ply strangers, were promptly reciprocated by invitations to visit the ship. It was our misfortune to be unable, from a multiplicity of engagements, to accept the invitation, but the good reports brought by those who availed themselves of the invitation, of politeness and good cheer on board, have formed in us the settled purpase, that in future no consideration, either public or private, shall stand in the way of doing the ceremonies of so honorable an occasion.—*Ib.*

On the night of the 19th inst, the Lieut. Governor returned from his trip to Junk, where he had been on a tour of inspection, accompanied by Messrs. S. Benedict, D. Moore, and J. W. Roberts. The Lieut. Governor professes himself pleased with the settlement; so would we, had we been so near him as the Oyster bank. For to all the other *beauties* of Junk, it adds an inexhaustible supply of the most delicious oysters.

*Ib.*

General Prevost has received the following letter from Commodore Stewart, acknowledging the prompt attention of the Brigade to his call.

Comdt's Office, U. S. N. Yard,
Phila. 6th August, 1838.

Commodore Stewart, in behalf of the Navy, returns his thanks to Brigadier General Prevost, and begs through him, to return his thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Brigade under his command, for their ready attention to the call made on them on Friday last, (in the absence of all the national military) to enable the brother officers of the late Commodore John Rogers, to commit his remains to the earth, with the military honors due to his long services and rank.

The Commodore asks the favor of General Prevost to tender his thanks to all other officers of the Pennsylvania Militia, who did the Navy the honor to unite with them in paying their last respects to the late senior officer of their corps.

Mr. Adams on a late visit to Hingham was received by several hundred ladies, who prepared an entertainment for him in its vicinity. After being introduced to the company he made a short speech which concluded thus; "He had found in the course of his life, that it was an easy matter to address two hundred and forty *men*, but it had been to him a sufficiently arduous task *to address successfully one woman.*" Music and dancing closed the festivities of the occasion; and that being the termination of the affair, we look upon the whole as a village fete, and can pardon its political bearing for sake of its joyous conclusion.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Iron Steamboat on a New Plan.—Mr. Ogden, American Consul at Liverpool, writes to Mr. Caldwell, New Orleans, thus.

I had an opportunity, when Capt. Glover's ship, the Star, was in the graving dock to take her measurements outside, the result of which was the perfect conviction on which I would stake my life, that with the engine I am putting on board my small boat, the weight of which with the boiler, water and all complete, will not exceed from 10 to 12 tons, I can drive this ship upwards of 6 miles an hour, with a consumption of from two to three tons of coal per day. The space occupied to be the after hole from the mizen mast, not interfering in the least with her cabin or between decks except where its chimney comes through immediately forward of the mizen mast. The two small roofs aft to communicate with the engine room, giving it the benefit of the two quarter cabin windows, and to be used for the berths of the engineers, &c. The wheels are through each quarter, will be six feet in diameter, and may be thrown in and out of gear at pleasure, so as not to impede the way of the ship when the engine is not in use.

Capt. Marryatt has been the hero of a public dinner at *Cincinnati*, and, as usual on such occasions, made a speech. We republish it, as indicative of extraordinary self-complacency, and especially of a degree of self-delusion as to the importance attached to his opinions, and the extent of resentment expressed or felt at his Toronto toast, hardly credible. With the exception of a passing paragraph at the time, censuring that toast as, under the circumstances, injudicous and in bad taste, we, whose vocation it is to scan many newspapers, reccollect no outcry against the Captain, though some silly people did somewhere burn his books bodily, and their author in effigy. This is about the extent, we believe, of that "whirlwind of indignation over a vast continent," which the imagination, or the egotism, of the novelist has conjured up as the consequence of his indiscretion.

The Captain, it will be seen, announces his book about us; and how far it is likely accurately to describe society in these United States, may be inferred in advance, from the fact he states, of his declining to enter private society, or accept public testimonials of regard.

Possibly, in this matter, there may have been—to use a phrase not out of place, because ridiculous—"mutual declinature."

As to Recorder Riker's speech, we can well believe it was bad enough; but then, when the captain went to the dinner, he took the compliment *con amore*. The combination of patriotism and champaigne, under a July temperature, could hardly fail to be effervescing.

*N. Y. American.*

## THE CORONATION.

An official statement has been laid before the House of Commons "of the sum which may probably be required to defray the expenses to be incurred on account of the coronation," and the estimate is £70.000. From a calculation which has been made by persons very competent to form a judgment on the subject, it would appear that the duty payable to Government on the timber used in the erections in Westminster Abbey and the streets on the line through which the royal procession had to pass, and for illuminations, &c. will amount to a sum equal to the whole of the expense incurred by Government for this coronation. The sum paid by the public for seats from which to have a view of the coronation procession has been stated to be not less than £200.000. Besides the inhabitants of the metropolis who had witnessed it, there were not fewer than 400.000 persons who had come up from various parts of the country; so that, including the foreigners who had come over to see it, there were not less than 2,000,000 of inhabitants in London at the same time, and for many days before and since.—*The Watchman.*

## Summary.

M'Allister's Thermometer.
No. 48 Chestnut Street,

| | In doors, 12 o'clock. | Out-of doors, 12 o'clock. |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 7, | 86½ | 93½ |
| 8, | 83 | 88½ |
| 9, | 81½ | 91½ |
| 10, | 83 | 89 |
| 11, | 87½ | 98 |
| 13, | 80½ | 86 |
| 14, | 75½ | 81½ |

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs.—We learn that more than four hundred visiters are now enjoying the luxuries of this delightful watering place.

Bounties.—The Legislature of Maine, by a law of the last session, have exempted from attachment, the plough, cart, harrow of the farmer, and the necessary tools used by hand in agriculture.

A bounty has been offered for the production of corn—for the first thirty bushels raised, seven cents per bushel; for the quantity between thirty and sixty bushels, three cents; for the bushels of grain exceeding sixty, two cents each.

A similar bounty is bestowed for the cultivation of wheat—ten cents the bushel for twenty bushels; for the quantity between twenty and two hundred bushels, six cents each; and for each bushel over two hundred, three cents.

Spring Wheat.—Mr. Isaac Van Bibber, of Carroll county, sowed an acre of ground with the spring wheat, and obtained from it eighty-five dozen sheaves of the ordinary size. The Carrolltonian says, that a number of farmers in that county also sowed some of the wheat, and in every instance it proved as productive as wheat sown in the fall.

Lieut. Commandant Gedney has completed the survey of the coast of Long Island from Fire Island to Montaug Point. The remainder of the survey is to be prosecuted without delay.

Engineer Corps.—By order of Brigadier General Gratiot, Chief Engineer, dated the first instant, Major Delafield, of the Corps of Engineers, is relieved from the superintendence of the works on the Delaware, including the Breakwater, Forts Delaware, and the several harbors along the river, and is assigned to the command and superintendence of the West Point Military Academy. Lieut. Col. De Russy is relieved, at his own request, from the superintendence of the Military Academy, and is transferred to the works on the Delaware now under the superintendence of Major Delafield. Captain Dutton relieves Major Delafield of the completion of the Cumberland Road east of the Ohio, being the cast iron bridge over Dunlap's creek at Brownsville; and Captain Frederick A. Smith relieves him of the superintendence of Fort M'Henry, and the works of defence in the harbor of Baltimore. By the same order, the superintendence of the works at the mouth of Hampton Roads, is assigned to Lieut. Colonel De Russy, assisted by Lieutenants Meigs and Campbell, of the Corps of Engineers.

Florida Indians.—The latest accounts from Florida state that there are about four hundred Indian warriors, headed by Coacochee, in the strong holds of the Oke-fenoke swamp.

Governor Kent and the Boundary.—The Portland Advertiser says—"The Bangor Whig brings us the following important information relative to the intention of the Governor of Maine. Mr. Kent is in earnest, and the bitterest of his opponents will by and by be compelled to do justice, both to the wisdom and policy of his administration. 'We understand,' says the Whig, 'that the Executive Government of the State are taking measures to have every thing in readiness to run the north-east boundary line, according to the treaty of '83, on the first of next month. We suppose the course taken will be to appoint commissioners to proceed to run the line. If they meet with no resistance from the provincial authorities, well and good; if they do, measures will be taken to protect the commissioners by a competent military force. Already the attention of the Adjutant General has been invited to the subject.'"

The Exchange Bank of Virginia will probably go into operation at Norfolk on the 1st September, and the branch at Richmond on the 1st October.

The steam boats Motto and Pekin came into collision on the Ohio river, about a hundred miles below Louisville, during the night of the 29th ult. The Pekin sunk immediately to the top of the lower cabin, and the Motto was run ashore to save her from sinking. The steam boat Belle of Missouri was lately sunk on the Mississipi, below the mouth of the Ohio—she was bound to New Orleans from St. Louis.

We have never experienced such uninterrupted warm weather—the thermometer has ranged for a fortnight from 88 to 95. We saw an apple yesterday that had been completely baked by the heat of the sun.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser.*

The Great Western Steam Ship Company have taken steps to increase its capital from £250.000 to £1.000,000. They have contracted for the immediate building of three large and splendid steam ships, to run between Cork and New York, in conjunction with the British Queen; they are to be christened President, Great Britain, and United States. The keel of the President has been already laid; she is to measure 2028 tons.

The British Queen.—This stupendous steam ship, commanded by Capt. Roberts, formerly of the Sirius, arrived at Port Glasgow, and has gone into dock, where she is to receive her machinery. The Queen was towed to Plymouth, from Gravesend, by the Vulture steamer. Betwixt these places she had foul winds. At Plymouth the Vulture left, and the Queen then came round by the Land's End herself in fine style, carrying all sail, and beating every vessel in her way, especially a French brig, which attempted to compete with her for some time. Having arrived at the tail of the bank early on Saturday morning, she was towed into the wet dock at eleven, by the Samson steamer, the top of whose funnel, it was observed, just reached the top of the Queen's paddle-box. It is thought she will not be ready to sail as early as announced, and that the Tiger will take her place.

North Carolina Crops.—The Fayetteville Observer of last Wednesday says: "We hear the most distressing accounts from this and several neighboring counties, of the almost total destruction of the crops by the long continued dry and hot weather. In this town we have had scarcely any rain during the whole of last month, and none at all from the 14th up to yesterday, when we had a slight shower. The sun during all this time shining with most fervent heat, every thing looks parched. How much worse must it be in some parts of Orange, Chatham, and Moore counties, where, we learn, no rain has fallen since early in June, in some places, and in others since early in May. The corn and cotton are totally destroyed in such places. We do not think, however, that corn will be scarce, though much individual loss will be suffered."

Wheat Crop in Michigan.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 18th says: "A friend informs us, who has just returned from a tour to Grand River, that the crops of wheat of the present season will exceed in quantity the total amount raised for the three past years. Corn and oats are equally abundant. This year Michigan will export to the east, in lieu of purchasing a half a million from Ohio.

There are at present navigating the western waters, 401 steam boats; the total amount of tonnage is 55,300 tons.

The appropriations already made by the 25th Congress amount to $38.413,064, of which over 8 millions go to the civil and diplomatic expenses—five and upwards to the army—1 million to fortifications—3 millions to pensioners—6 to the navy—7 millions to suppression of Indian hostilities—3 millions to current expenses of the Indian department, and 1½ millions to harbors.

Fourth of July at Havana.—The American residents at Havana celebrated the late anniversary of Independence, by a dinner prepared for the occasion at the Union Hotel. They made choice of Col. O. H. Throop for President, Dr. Bumstead and Dr. Herrara, Vice Presidents, and Mr. H. A. Gibson, Secretary. Before dinner a short address was made by the President, and the Declaration of Independence was read by one of the Vice Presidents. After the cloth was removed, many patriotic toasts were given, and songs were sung appropriate to the occasion.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

From Port-au-Prince.—By the schooner Orient, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the reduction of the Tariff had passed both houses of the Legislature, and was expected to be in force immediately. Markets overstocked with provisions of every kind. French flour at $16, American $18, Codfish $11, Lard $30. Butter $30, Pork $50, Coffee, cost on board, $17 62½ per hundred.

From Matanzas.—Captain Foster, who arrived at New York in 11 days form Matanzas, informs that a new Governor for that place, Senor Burtrago, had arrived at Havana, and was hourly looked for at Matanzas when he left. The new loan of two and half millions of dollars was rapidly subscribing—no one had given more than $10,000, many without interest, and several gratuitously. There had been little rain in that part of the Island for a month.

Fire at Brooklyn.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out in a two-story wooden building on the corner of Clark and Henry streets, owned and occupied by Mr. Frederick Glover, as a carpenter's shop, which, together with three other two-story wooden buildings adjoining, occupied as carpenters' shops by Messrs. Daniel T. Valentine, Joseph Tuttle, and Henry Birdsall, with most of their contents, were entirely destroyed.

A two-story wooden building in Clark street, near the corner of Henry, owned by Mr. Joshua Marsh, and occupied as a dwelling, was nearly destroyed. Loss about $800.

A stable owned by Mr. Glover, in which there was a horse, was also destroyed.

Mr. Glover's whole loss is estimated at about $5000; partly insured. Mr. Valentine's loss about $2000; Mr. Tuttle's loss about $800; Mr. Birdsall's about $500.

The fire is supposed to have taken from a lamp which was left burning when the workmen went to dinner.

Destructive Fire at Hudson.—A fire, kindled by the cinders from the steam-boat Congress, while lying at the dock at Hudson, broke out in one of the old warehouses, on the 7th instant, about 3 o'clock, which proved to be more destructive in its ravages than was ever experienced in that city.

The flames were blown by a fresh north-west wind over the hill into the city, and raged with such fury as to render the efforts of the firemen unavailing.

The fire swept through in a south-easterly direction to the South bay, where every house was consumed. It then extended up the hill toward the old Presbyterian church, doing great damage.

Two extensive lumber yards, one belonging to Mr. Reed, and the other to Mr. Hudson, were entirely consumed.

The large fire-proof store and warehouses, near the docks, are not injured; nor did we learn that the Whaling Company had suffered materially. Apprehending the destruction of their warehouses, the oil was rolled out on the dock, but was saved.

Two engines, with about sixty firemen, went promptly from Catskill to the aid of their fellow-citizens of Hudson.

The flames were distinctly seen many miles up and down the river. We were at Kingston at 7 P. M., where the illumination was alarmingly sublime.

In passing Hudson at 2 o'clock this morning, in the steam-boat Rochester, we were informed that *sixty buildings were consumed*, and that the loss was estimated at *two hundred thousand dollars!* This is a sad blow for Hudson.—*Albany Ev. Jour.*

Fire at Hoboken, N. J.—About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the large stable belonging to the Eagle Hotel, which soon communicated to the stable occupied by Mr. Abm. Van Buskirk, and to the Eagle Hotel, owned by the estate of Zabriskie, and occupied by Mr. Lucas Van Buskirk, the whole of which, together with the two-story wooden building, owned by Mr. Abell J. Smart, and occupied by Mr. Consider Luther, as a dwelling and grocery—contents entirely destroyed. The two-story wooden building occupied as the office of the Jersey Blue, was pulled down, where the flames were arrested.

In the stable occupied by Mr. L. Van Buskirk, there were a large number of horses and carriages; a few only of the horses were got out. Mr. L. Van Buskirk's loss is estimated at about $7000. No insurance.

Mr. Luther's loss is estimated at $4000, insured $500. Mr. Andrews, of the Jersey Blue, saved his type. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The occupants of the buildings barely escaped with their lives.

As soon as possible, the Hoboken boats got up steam and took over several of the fire companies from New York, with machines, who soon arrested the flames.

City Certificates.—The committee authorised by Councils to make arrangements for the immediate redemption of city certificates in circulation, under one hundred dollars, yesterday concluded an arrangement with the United States Bank, for the entire redemption of all certificates issued by Councils, either due or those falling due some time hence. The U. S. Bank will receive them at once on deposite, to any amount. —*U. S. Gazette.*

Pension Agency.—We are authorised to state, and do so for the information of our country friends interested in the claims of pensioners, that the Girard Bank has ceased to be agent for the government in this matter, and that all business relating to the pay of pensioners in this state, will be hereafter transacted at the Moyamensing Bank, in this city.—*ib.*

Small Notes.—We are pleased to learn that the incorporated loan companies and savings institutions have ceased the issue of small certificates. The Philadelphia Loan Company, we understand, now pay in silver all sums under one dollar, and on the 13th intend to redeem their notes in gold and silver, the same as the banks.—*ib.*

## Foreign Intelligence.

### LATE DATES FROM INDIA.

Madras, April 14, 1838.—The Osage arrived here on the 12th inst. in 107 days from Philadelphia. The Mary & Susan of Portsmouth, N. H. arrived the next day, having sold part of her outward cargo at Rio de Janerio, at saving prices, except her domestic cotton goods, which as I am informed sold at some loss. The drillings per Osage, may sell at some profit but it is doubtful if the plain goods will bring the cost and charges. Exchange on London very low—Sales at 2s 4¼d per rupee. The following prices are extracted from a Calcutta Price Current.—Ginger 3s a 3s 8d maund; Gunny bags 8 a 12s per 100; hides green, heavy salted, 28s a 30s; do dry, 10 a 14s; Buffalo, dry, 18 a 20s; do green, 20 a 22s; indigo 110 a 190s; Lac Dye, 20 a 40s; Shellac, 15 a 27s; Teel Seed, 1s 5d a 1s 8d; Linseed 1s 5d a 1s 7d; Saltpetre, good to fine, 3s 12d a 5s 8d; Dollars 220 rupees per 100—Money extremely scarce, and goods of all kinds falling"

The effects of the late commercial embarrassments appear at last to have reached the remotest parts of the world, as may be seen by the low prices in India and they were equally low in China, Manilla and Java, 6 or 7 months ago. The voyages from all parts of Asia are ending profitably. The trade to India seems also, by the clearances to various parts, to be reviving, and as it has been almost suspended for 18 months, there is not much danger of its being soon overdone. Mercantile men go from one extreme to another, and for the past 12 months seem in many branches of commerce, to have been *panic struck.*—In 1835 and 1836 there cleared for Calcutta, as I have been informed supward of 50 ships—while for the past 18 months only 16 or 17—and the consequence is the country is almost entirely bare of many articles.

The cotton goods referred to must have been shipped nine months ago, and if they paid the cost and charges at that time, they must now do very well, as prices have since fallen 10 or 15, and on some articles 20 per cent, and as cotton and labor have fallen, they pay, even at the reduced prices, a good and probably a great profit to the manufacturers. It is to be hoped then that very large remittances will be made in them to China, India, Java, &c. for if they should sell at a loss of even 10, 12 or 15 per cent. they still will answer better than Bills on London, on account of the low rates of Exchange in all parts of Asia. As to quantity in countries where 300 to 400 *millions* of people go chiefly clothed in cotton, all that is manufactured in this state would not supply a week's consumption, and if 3000 or 4000 bales per month should be exported, it would have no sensible effect on prices, while the returns from China are paying, it is said, 50, and on some articles 60 or 70 per cent. profit. In truth, in all quarters there are signs of a reviving and active trade, which is cheering to all classes after such a depressed and ruinous period as has elapsed the past 18 months.

### VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

By way of Jamaica, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Panama papers and letters to the 18th of June, containing advices from Callao to May 9th, and from Mazatlan to April 22d. The Lima dates are to the end of April. The following paragraphs are translated from a Panama paper of June 15th:

Near the end of April, the Chilian squadron arrived before Callao, to carry into effect the blockade of that port, as well as Chorillos and Ancon. The diplomatic agents were notified of the same on the twenty-sixth. Up to the 9th of May, the blockading force consisted only of the corvettes Libertad and Valparaiso, the brigs Aquiles and Arequipeno, and two other vessels whose names we have not yet learned. It was said they were to be reinforced by the Monteagudo and three other vessels. The transports Orbegoso, Hope, Hermosa-Chilena, and an Austrian brig, brought one thousand men, who it seems are destined to the Department of La Libertad. At what point the rest of the expedition, consisting of four thousand men (supposed to be intended to form the second expedition) are to disembark, is not known. The command of it had been confided to General Bulnes, who was accompanied by the Peruvian Generals Gamarra and Lafuente.

It was reported at Lima that the English Admiral Ross, who arrived at Valparaiso on the 13th of April, with the ships of the Pacific station, would interpose his good offices to bring about a peace. It was even believed that the British Minister, Mr. Mandeville, and a Mission sent from Buenos Ayres, headed by General Guido, were co-operating for the same result. For ourselves, we can discover no means of reconciling the interests of the belligerent nations, and of the other South American Republics, so long as that formidable and scandalous power, usurped by a warrior to whom fortune had been propitious, is suffered to exist.

*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

Panama, 18th June, 1838.—We have no very fresh news from the South. Our last accounts are to the 16th of April from Valparaiso, and 28th from Lima. Callao was blockaded by the Chilian squadron, and preparations were making in Chili to send a strong expedition of about 5000 men against Peru. It seems that the two republics, Buenos Ayres and Chili, are determined to crush the great power of Santa Cruz—who is represented to have some inclination to make himself Emperor. Money was very scarce, and business very dull, both in Lima and Chili, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country.

The British Admiral Ross has been appointed to the Pacific station. He arrived at Valparaiso on the 13th, with several commissioners from Buenos Ayres. It is said that he intends to use all his influence to effect some peaceable arrangement between the three governments.

The U. S. Schooner Boxer, Lieut. Nicholson, arrived here on the 1st, from Mazatlan, San Blas, and Acapulco. The Boxer made a long stay on the coast, to protect American property. She sailed about the 23d April from Mazatlan, and saw the American ship Congress, of New York, clear out, bound for New York via Valparaiso, where she was to land the supercargo, a Mr. Comstock. She had upwards of two hundred thousand dollars on board. Mazatlan was in a very disturbed state on account of the civil war. The Port was blockaded by a small Mexican brig.

The Boxer left at San Blas H. B. M. ship Cleopatra, Hon. Capt. George Grey. She was to sail about the middle of May, with upwards of three million dollars, for England, via Valparaiso.

U. S. ship North Carolina was at Callao, whence she arrived on the 12th of April, from Valparaiso. The Falmouth had sailed for the Intermedios, with Mr. Hodgson, bearer of our Treaty.

*From the New York Evening Star.*

### FROM JAMAICA, W. I.

We have copious files from Kingston, to July 17.

The New System.—Emancipation.—The despatch alluding to that part of Sir Lionel Smyth's proclamation, which says:

That the houses and provision ground belong to the proprietors, and that the negroes who retain them must hereafter pay their employers rent either in money or labor.

This is but a common justice, according to the law of the land, which empowers every possessor of property to dispose of it according to his own will and pleasure, and at the value he considers it worth. The planters and laborers are themselves the best judges of the value of the soil, as they well know that half an acre of good ground will produce more than two of worthless, and therefore the mischievous meddling of the special scribes, who presume to inform the negroes that land may be bought at £2 per acre and that the best of houses and grounds are only worth £8 per annum, is an incendiary attempt on their part to interfere with the fair bargains of master and man, to underrate the proprietor's property and expenses, and to excite combinations to raise wages to a ruinous and destructive rate. Artizans, mechanics and head people individually employed were, during the apprenticeship, enabled to obtain a much higher rate of wages than they can now possibly expect, now that the whole body is free. This the negroes themselves would quickly comprehend, if it were not for the misrepresentations of artful agitators, determined to leave no stone unturned to bring anarchy and desolation on the land!

The Governor is visiting the different towns and haranguing the natives with excellent effect, telling them they must agree with the planters for the wages, and be industrious, as vagrancy will be severely punished.

The abolitionists, not satisfied with absolutely ruining the planters, and, by the total abolition, letting loose upon them hundreds of thousands of free negroes, are now encouraging these latter to extort the highest wages possible. The Despatch says:

The result will be, that every article from which the negroes formerly derived an extra profit to save or spend in superfluities, will so fall in value from the superabundance produced by small cultivators, that he will scarcely pay himself for his labor, whilst the price of sugar, rum, coffee, &c. will be raised to a rate above his means of purchase! For the reason that when the manufacture and exportation of our staple commodities decrease, our imports must all be diminished, so that in a short time all the luxuries and conveniences of civilized life will disappear, and the want of industry and cheap labor will reduce the bulk of the inhabitants to poverty and destruction. A few very rich proprietors may manage to keep up the cultivation of their estates, but others will rent them as provision grounds, which will hardly bring any return for their labor; so that, unless a supply of foreign laborers are imported. Jamaica will speedily relapse to a wilderness of weeds, the free negroes being obliged to pay their own taxes, and to live upon the fruits of their grounds, will soon find themselves worse provided with the comforts of civilized life than when they worked for owners under the system of slavery.

The most extravagant preparations were making by the negroes to celebrate the first of August, or total abolition, by parades and feastings throught the islands. In the groups are heard the following:

Some say, "Just the day come, they will start from their old habitation without saying bye t'ye, to travel all over the island, and see place they never see before." Others, "That they wont stand in the country, but go to town, buy house or land to build one, and turn tradesmen, shopkeepers," &c. Even children talk of quitting the persons by whom they have been reared and protected, to wander about, pick up pence by odd jobs, and indulge their fondness for play, idleness and vagrancy!

It is expected for three months that the whole island will be a scene of riot. The Assembly however have adopted all the precautionary measures possible.

Some excitement was produced in the assembly by one of the loco focos, as the incendiaries are called, proposing the 1st of August to be kept as a general holiday!

Mr. Townshend, who first moved the rejection of the bill, very properly asked whether the first of August, which would date the ruin of thousands, whether it would be a day of rejoicing to them.

Mr. Batty, following on the same side, denounced it as a most impolitic measure.

Dr. Whittaker apprehended the bill was introduced as a sop to please some parties on the other side of the water.

Mr. Hyslop considered it anomalous that, on the very first day of general freedom, the legislature should compel them to perform a particular act.

Mr. Brown viewed it is a hypocritical measure, and declared his conviction that the apprentices would regard it in a similar light.

Mr. Berry considered the measure premature, as the Abolition Act had not yet passed.

The bill was rejected.

## Poetry.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

### LINES

Written at the Summit Rock, on the Warm Springs Mountain, Virginia, June 18, 1838.

Here on this lofty height,
Amid this purer air,
Each feeling vain and light,
Each earthborn selfish care,
Be banish'd far, and let the scene impart
A holier, healthier feeling to the heart.
See from the mountain's brow,
How fair the scene below!
An amphitheatre of rolling hills,
Which to its verge the wide horizon fills!
If thou would'st view old Ocean in his might,
When all his billowy grandeur greets the sight,
Fancy the Almighty ruler of the storm
Had check'd the motion, but retain'd the form,
And thou behold'st it here—where hills o'er hills are spread,
Like Ocean heaving from his inmost bed,
And, whilst yet heaving, fix'd.
Oh! God! how great thy power,
In that creative hour,
When this fair world roll'd from thy plastic hand!
But not thy power alone
In this bright scene is shown,
In Wisdom and in Love the mighty whole was plann'd.

How pure the mountain breeze
Which gently waves the trees,
And cools my fever'd, care distemper'd brow!
Why to the haunts of men
Must I return again,
And quit the lovely scene which cheers us now?
The calmness and the purity
Of Nature's sweet security;
The song of birds, the breath of flowers,
The rocks pil'd up like ancient towers,
The forests clad in living green,
With here and there a spot between,
Where the rich meadows and the corn-fields wave;
The fertile vale below,
Where the tepid waters flow,
Which the weary one refresh, and the sick from suffering save.

No doubt, in ancient time,
Upon this height sublime,
The Indian Chief his *Manitou* ador'd;
And here, in Christian days,
By Christian lips, thy praise,
O God! from Christian hearts should be devoutly pour'd.

Oh! let me not descend
And quit this beauteous scene,
Until my feelings with its calmness blend,
Pure, tranquil, and serene.
Oh! fill my heart
With love of Nature, and of Nature's God!
And let me then depart
A wiser, better man!
Prepar'd to enjoy thy smile, or meekly kiss the rod,
Thy chastening rod: whichever be the plan
Thy wisdom takes, to school my erring, wayward heart.

T.

## Education.

### JEFFERSON COLLEGE, CANONSBURG, PA.

The winter session of this College closed on the 29th of March, after a minute and rigid examination of all the classes in the various departments. The examination commenced some weeks before, and continued until the termination of the session, without any interruption to the regular recitations of the College.

The literary "contest," between the Philo and Franklin L. Societies, took place in the College Chapel, as usual, on the last evening of the session. The exercises were necessarily protracted, and the profound silence and attention of a crowded assembly, which prevailed to the last, interrupted only at intervals by a choice band of music, afforded the best indication of the interesting character and excellency of the performances. To persons at a distance it may be proper to state what is meant by these "*contests.*" It is believed that they are peculiar to Western Institutions, and originated at this College at an early period. A member is selected to represent his Society in each of the following exercises—viz; 1st. Speaking a *select* Oration; 2d. an *original* Oration; 3d. Composition, and 4th. Debating a question mutually agreed upon by both Societies. Literary gentlemen from a distance are chosen Judges, who declare their decision in writing, on the merits of each performance. These exercises have a powerful influence in giving that importance and utility to these Societies, for which they are so justly celebrated. They inspire the youthful mind with an honorable ambition, elevate the standard of taste and literary excellency, combining ornament and strength, and, by presenting the best models in composition, eloquence, and reasoning, diffuse a salutary influence through the whole College.

It must be gratifying to the friends of literature in general, and particularly to the Alumni and Patrons of this institution, (the oldest in the Western country) to know, that notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, the multiplication of colleges in every direction, and the disadvantages under which this college has labored for want of funds, it still retains its pre-eminence. During the last year, the average number of students in attendance has exceeded two hundred.

Charles S. Dod, of the University of Georgia, (brother of Professor Dod of Princeton,) was elected Professor of Mathematics, and entered on the duties of his Professorship early in the session. William Darby, Esq. well known as a distinguished writer and lecturer, has also been elected a professor, and will deliver lectures on Geography, Astronomy, Geology and History, without cost to the students. Arrangements have also been made for a brief course of lectures on law.

It is confidently believed, that the course of study in this college, as it is now conducted by its able and experienced professors, is not surpassed as to thoroughness and extent, in our whole country. The course of Mathematics is the same as at West Point. Theory and practice are combined. In addition to the experiments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, practical instruction is given in Surveying, Topography and Civil Engineering. Already a number of the Alumni are successfully engaged in practical engineering, aiding and conducting the great work of internal improvement.

A valuable Lyceum is connected with the college, containing a numerous and rapidly increasing collection of minerals scientifically arranged, with specimens of Natural History and Indian Antiquities, also natural and artificial curiosities from the Sandwich Islands, and very valuable collections from India, China, and elsewhere; transmitted by Alumni who are now missionaries in those regions.

A valuable farm is still connected with the College, affording facilities for reducing the expenses and promoting the health of such students as may choose to engage in manual labor.

The college expenses are $25 per annum, including tuition and all incidentals. Boarding may be had in the college, in private families, in towns or country, on the farm, or in private associations, and varies in price from $1,12 1-2 to $2,50 per week.

Any young man who may desire to prepare himself for civil engineering, or for manufacturing or mercantile employment, may be permitted to study any particular branch, and to acquire the elements of science in reference to mechanical or other practical pursuits, without being required to attend to the whole course in the regular College classes.

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

Mathew Brown, D. D. President, and Professsor of Mental and Moral Science.

James Ramsey, D. D. Professor of Hebrew.

John H. Kennedy, A. M. Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Charles S. Dod, A. M Professor of Mathematics and the Modern Languages.

Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

William Smith, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages.

William Darby, Esq. Professor of Astronomy, Geology and History.

The summer session will commence on the second day of May.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

### NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Messrs. Editors—A little girl five years old, on being asked what she did at school, replied, "*I say A and B, and sit on a bench.*" Well would it be for society and for humanity, if the A, B, and sitting on a bench system, was confined to primary schools; if it did not extend, both in spirit and in form, to Colleges, Theological Seminaries, and almost every other class of literary institutions.

One of the first and most unfortunate mistakes ever committed in this course of education, as it is the origin of many, perhaps most others, is in forcing children into books, at too early and age. This mistake is now extensively felt and acknowledged, especially by Physicians, who state that numerous children are injured both in body and mind by this unnatural and repulsive practice.

To avoid these worse than fruitless attempts at an artificial, unnatural and forced instruction of children, they are now encouraged and aided in acquiring what all are eager to learn, viz: a knowledge of things—objects which surround them; the works of their Creator, fitted by their all wise Author for the capacities of his intelligent creatures, even at their first existence.

Children cannot be prevented from learning the natural and artificial productions placed before them; and as their eyes are never satisfied with seeing, their ears with hearing, or their hands with handling, if these objects were increased ten fold, or a hundred fold, they would learn the whole with equal ease, and greatly increased pleasure.

Not only the general, but the specific names, characters and uses of objects, are learnt by children at an early age, not with reluctance but with pleasure. For example, they readily distinguish a certain class of objects under the name of trees; and soon distinguish oak trees from peach or apple trees; and a white ash from a black oak. They also learn that a tree is composed of wood, bark, leaves, flowers, and fruit or seeds. With equal ease and pleasure, they learn the specific names and forms of leaves, as veined, nerved, serrate, pinnate, bipinnate, crenate, palmate, pedate, sinuate, peltate, and hundreds of other terms, with their specific meaning, ten times more readily, and a thousand times more agreeably and successfully, than they ever learnt the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, or a single column of spelling lessons.

Animal and mineral productions, and the productions of nature changed into those of art, are learnt no less readily or agreeably by children, than the numerous specimens, and the specific names of plants.

If written or printed names of objects are connected with the things themselves, spoken and written words and language are learnt at the same time. For example, if upon specimens of wood are pasted the printed or written names, white oak, black oak, red oak, grey oak; white ash, red ash, black ash; white maple, red maple, &c., children by the exercise of their organs of individuality, which phrenologists say are always large and active in early childhood, learn the thing and name, both spoken and written, at the same time, and with equal pleasure.

By this means they learn a large number of written or printed words, with their specific meaning, before they take their first lesson from a book; and when that lesson is taken, they are prepared to read and understand it, as it is composed of the words with which they are already familiar, and that too, as connected with ideas; as strange as it may seem, that such a thing should happen in a school, as connecting ideas with words.

Reading and writing words, both being preceded by *drawing*, commence at the same time, and are constantly carried on together; by which process the eyes, ears, hands, intellects, and feelings, are brought to the aid of each other, and all in the delightful employment of acquiring ideas and learning languages at the same time. By this process it is impossible for a child not to be a correct speller. It is indeed surprising to see how soon a child will become so familiar with a large portion of words in most common use, as to require an effort, or a special design, to spell one of them wrong.

As these exercises give daily and almost constant occasion for a written expression of ideas, while the pupils are acquiring them, they necessarily acquire skill and taste in constructing sentences, not only in spelling and penmanship, but in grammar, rhetoric, and logic, though they may never have seen or heard their names.

Among the important aids and instruments for conducting this natural, agreeable, and successful mode of educating children, instead of the unnatural, irksome, and forced process of loading their memories with volumes of words without meaning, are "*Family Cabinets,*" or collections of natural and artificial productions, arranged on shelves or in cases, to be performed, in a great measure, by the children themselves. It is probably impossible to furnish a more agreeable employment for children, than collecting, preparing, arranging, and above all, *exchanging* specimens of nature and art, fitted for family and school cabinets.

Slates and pencils are to be used, first for drawing the most simple figures in geometry, such as triangles, squares, oblongs, hexagons, &c., and the natural representations or delineations of animals, plants, and implements, such as the horse, dog, bird, fish, rose, oak, hatchet, knife, saw, &c., and then for writing letters, words, and sentences. Every child over two years old, ought to be furnished with these useful instruments, whether at school or at home.

By far the most important point to be kept in view, in these or any other exercises for the early education of children, is the cultivation of their moral faculties. This natural mode of instruction, or these instructions in natural objects, are, on many accounts, admirably fitted to secure this paramount object of all education, the training up of elevated *moral beings—enlightened and devoted Christians.*

Avoiding an immense destruction of school books, so loudly and so justly complained of by parents, is another, though inferior point gained, by substituting natural for unnatural modes of teaching. If the time and money devoured by spelling books and grammars were devoted to *acquiring and expressing ideas*, every child in our republic might become familiar with plants, minerals, shells, birds, quadrupeds, fishes, insects, chemistry, natural philosophy, and astronomy, and acquire much information on history, biography, political economy, agriculture, the mechanic arts, and above all, the Bible; and at the same time become an entire master of the arts of spelling and constructing sentences, neither of which is ever acquired by spelling books and grammar.

Some will probably say, that however well this may look in theory, it can never be put in practice. For an answer to such persons, I will beg leave to refer them to any school for deaf mutes, or for the blind, in this country, or to the schools in Prussia, or some other German State, where the spirit, if not the form of these modes of teaching is adopted with entire and triumphant success.

Speaking moderately, the pupils of our deaf and dumb schools learn a thousand times as much about language, as those of any other class of schools in our country, not excepting colleges: and the children in the Prussian schools, after their course of instruction, preliminary to books, usually learn to read plain sentences in one week, with the sciences and arts in quick succession.

But respecting the deaf and dumb, it is sometimes said, that their being deprived of the power of speech and hearing, gives them an advantage over those possessed of all the faculties; so it would seem, judging from their success in learning, notwithstanding the general opinion that they are an unfortunate class. But their teachers state, that this class of pupils labor under immense disadvantages from their misfortunes; and that pupils with all their faculties, pursuing the same modes of instruction, would make far more rapid progress, relieving teachers, at the same time, of a great portion of their labor.

To go into details upon a subject so various and so vast as that of a system of education, would furnish materials for volumes, rather than a newspaper essay, and as I have already extended this communcation beyond the limits I intended, I will only add an earnest hope, that this subject may receive the careful and candid attention of a portion of our citizens, professing to be republicans and Christians.

I am truly yours, in high esteem,

J. HOLBROOK.

*From Bell's Select Medical Library.*

### PERFUMES.

At all periods, perfumes seem to have been more or less adopted as a luxury among the wealthy and fashionable. Tradition states that they were frequently rendered instrumental to sinister purposes, as the vehicle of poisonous substances. Historians relate that the Emperor Henry IV. and a prince of Savoy, were destroyed with perfumed gloves. Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry IV., died from the poisonous effect of gloves purchased from the noted Rene, perfumer and confidential agent of Catherine de Medicis. Lancelot, King of Naples, was destroyed by a scented handkerchief, prepared by a Florentine lady. Pope Clement VII. sunk under the baneful effluvia of a torch that was carried before him; and Mathioli relates, that nosegays thus impregnated have been frequently known to prove fatal. It is certain that, without the aid of venous substances, various flowers have caused serious accidents. Barton tells us that the *magnolia glauca* occasioned a paroxysm of fever, and increased the severity of an attack of gout. Jacquin had seen the *lobelia longiflora* producing a sense of suffocation; and the *nerium oleander*, in a close chamber, has caused death. The injurious effects of bulbous flowers, in giving rise to violent head-aches, giddiness, and even fainting, are generally known. The horror roses inspire to the Roman ladies, is scarcely credible; and Cromer affirms that it was to the odor of that ornament of our gardens that the death of one of the daughters of Nicholas I., Count of Salm, and of a Polish bishop, was attributed. The sympathetic effect that this flower can create, is illustrated by Capellini, who saw a lady fall into a syncope on perceiving a rose in a girl's bosom, although it turned out to be an artificial one. The partiality or antipathy to certain odors, is equally unaccountable, for the Italian ladies, who dread the rose, delight in the disgusting aroma of rue, which they carry about as a salubrious plant, that, according to their notions, dispels the *cattiva aria*, although it is not impossible that they might fancy it possessed of those salutary qualities to which Ovid had alluded:

Utilius summas acuentes lumina rutas,
Et quidquid veneri corpora nostra negat.

Rue, according to Serenus Samonicus, was one of the ingredients of the fabled antidote of Mithridates, which he thus describes:

Antidotus vero multis Mithridatica fertur
Consociata modis, sed magnus Scrinia regis
Cum raperit victor, vilem deprendit in illis
Synthesim, et vulgata satis medicamina risit.
Bis denum *Rutæ* folium, selas et breve granum,
Juglandesque duas, totidem cum corpore ficus;
Hæc oriente die, parco conspersa Lycæo,
Sumebat, metuens dederat quæ pocula mater.

The ancients were so fond of perfumes, that they scented their persons and garments, their vases, their domestic vessels, and their military insignia. They not only considered aromatic emanations as acceptable to the gods, and therefore used them in their temples, as they are at present by the Roman Catholics, but as announcing the presence of their divinities; and Virgil thus speaks of Venus:

——— Avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere.

Chaplets of roses were invariably worn in festivals and ceremonies; and wines were also aromatised with various odoriferous substances. The Franks and the Gauls continued the same custom; and Gregory of Tours called these artificial-flavored liquors, *Vina odoramentis immixta.* To this day, the manipulation of French wines gives them a factitious *bouquet*, with raspberries, orris root, and divers drugs, to suit the British market.

No external sense is so intimately connected with the internal senses as that of smell; none so powerful in exciting and removing syncope, or more capable of receiving delicate and delicious impressions: hence Rousseau has denominated this faculty "*the sense of imagination.*" No sensations can be remembered in so lively a manner as those which are recalled by peculiar odors, which are frequently known to act in a most energetic measure upon our physical and moral propensities. How many perfumes excite a lively feeling of fond regret, when reminding us of the beloved one who was wont to select them, and whom we long to meet again! It is not improbable that our partiality to the hair of those who are dear to us, arises from this circumstance. Every individual emits a peculiar odor; and, according to Plutarch, Alexander was distinguished by the sweet aroma that he shed. Perhaps the expression so frequently found in the lives of the saints, "who die in odour of sanctity," may be referred to this peculiar gift granted to beatitude.

It has been observed, that animals who possess the most acute smell, have the nasal organs the most extensively developed. The Ethiopians and the American Indians are remarkable for the acuteness of this sense, accounting for the wonderful power of tracking their enemies. But although we may take the peculiar organization of their olfactory organs as being partly the cause of this keen perceptibility, we must in a great measure attribute this perfection to their mode of living. Hunting and war are their chief pursuits, to which they are trained from their earliest infancy: therefore this perfection may, to a certain extent, be the result of habit; and the sight and hearing of these wanderers are as singularly perfect as their smelling. Mr. Savage relates, that a New Zealander heard the report of a distant gun at sea, or perceived a strange sail, when no other man on board could discern it. Pallas, in speaking of the Calmucks, says that many of them can distinguish by smelling at the hole of a fox whether the animal be there or not; and on their journeys and military expeditions they often smell out a fire or a camp, and thus seek quarters for the night, or booty. Olaus Borrich informs us, that the guides between Smyrna, Aleppo, and Babylon, when traversing the desert, ascertain distances by the smell of the sand. That odors float in the atmospheric air is obvious; the distance at which they are perceived is incredible. The spicy breezes of Ceylon are distinguished long before the island is seen; and it is a well-known fact that vessels have been saved by the olfactory acuteness of dogs, who, to use the common expression, were observed to sniff the land that had not been descried. As a proof of the intimate connexion between smell and respiration, when the breath is held, odorous substances are not perceived, and it is only after expiration that they are again recognised. A proof of this may be easily obtained by placing the open neck of a small phial containing an essential oil in the mouth during the acts of inspiration and subsequent expiration. Willis was the first who observed that, on placing a sapid substance in the mouth, and at the same time closing the nostrils, the sensation of taste is suspended; and this observation has given rise to the prevailing opinion that smelling and tasting are intimately related. Odour which thus accompanies taste, is termed flavor; and the ingenious Dr. Prout has admirably defined the distinction between taste and flavor, and he considers the latter an intermediate sensation between taste and smell.

The acuteness of the sensation of smelling in animals is such, that in many instances our observations have been deemed fabulous. The distance at which a dog tracks his master is scarcely credible; and it is strange that the ancients attributed a similar perfection to the goose. Ælian affirms that the philosopher Lycadeus had one of these birds that found him out like a dog:

Humanum longe præsentit odorem
Romulidarum acris servator, candidus anser.

Birds of prey will scent the battle-field at prodigious distances, and they are often seen hovering instinctively over the ground where the conflict is to supply their festival. Humboldt relates, that in Peru, at Quito, and in the province of Popayan, when sportsmen wish to obtain that species of vulture called *vultur gryphus*, they kill a cow or a horse, and in a short time these sagacious birds crowd to glut their ravenous appetites. Ancient historians assert that vultures have cleft the air one hundred and sixty-six leagues to arrive in time to feast upon a battle; and Pliny boldly affirms that even crows have so acute a sense of approaching corruption, that they can scent approaching death three days before dissolution, and generally pay the *moribond* a visit a day before his time, not to be disappointed. This notion has become a vulgar prejudice, as much so, indeed, as the howling of a dog, which is considered in most countries as foreboding death. In various animals, an offensive odor is a protective gift. The *staphylinus olens*, for instance, sheds an effluvium which effectually keeps away the birds who would otherwise pounce upon him. But of all singular perfections in the sense of smelling that were ever recorded, may be cited the monk of Prague and the blind man in the Quinze-vingt Hospital of Paris, who possessed the faculty of ascertaining the presence of virginity, whenever a female had the luck of being introduced to them!

These anomalous senses, for such they may be called, are as wonderful as they are inexplicable, and appear to arise from a peculiar sensibility of the organs of smell, which renders them capable of being stimulated in a peculiar manner, that no language can express or define. It is scent, no doubt, that gives the migratory power to various animals: "which enables them," to use the words of the much lamented Dr. Mason Good, "to steer from climate to climate, and from coast to coast; and which, if possessed by man, might perhaps render superfluous the use of the magnet, and considerably infringe upon the science of logarithms! Whence comes it that the field-fare and red-wing, that pass the summer in Norway, or the wild duck and merganser, that in like manner summer in the woods and lakes of Lapland, are able to track the pathless void of the atmosphere with the utmost nicety, and arrive on our own coasts uniformly in the beginning of October?"*

This sense is not limited to migratory animals, as instanced by carrier-pigeons, which have been known not only to carry bags in a straight line from city to city, but traverse the sea with an undeviating flight. Surely this faculty must be attributed to the sense of smell; it can scarcely be referred to sight or hearing; although the wonders of the creation are such, that we can no more account for these peculiar attributes refused to the lords of the creation, than for the power of the lobster, which not only can re-produce his claws when deprived of them by accident, but cast them off to extricate itself from the captor's grasp. The *Tipula pectiniformis*, or the daddy long-legs of our infant amusement and amazement, possess the same renovating faculties. The gluttonous gad-fly may be cut to pieces without any apparent interruption in his meal, when fastened to one's hand: the polype does not seem to be at all discomposed when we turn it inside out; and, when divided into various sections, each portion is endowed with an instinctive and reformative power of multiplying its species in countless numbers! The diversity of our olfactory fancies is as unaccountable, and only illustrates the words of Petronius,

Non omnibus unum est quod placet; hic spinas, colligit ille rosas.

*Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience.*

### AN EDITOR IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

In the seventeenth century, the editor of a newspaper was a man of all work—a sort of Caleb Quotem, at the service of any body in the parish. His duties were as multifarious as his types. He was editor, compositor, pressman, publisher, and newsboy—a broker, an auctioneer, a stationer, a petty chapman—the keeper of an intelligence office—engaging to get places, to hire or let horses, to sell all sorts of commodities, and last, not least, to make love for the customers:—all which appeareth from the following string of advertisements copied from a London paper published in 1697:

"If any Hamburgh or other merchant, who shall deserve £200 with an apprentice, wants one, I can help."

"One has a pert boy, about 10 years old, can write, read, and be very well recommended; she is willing he should serve some lady or gentleman."

"I want a cook-maid for a merchant."

"I sell chocolate made of the best nuts, without spice or perfume, and with vinelloes and spice, from four to ten shillings the pound, and I know them to be a great helper to bad stomachs, and restorative to weak people, and I'll insure for their goodness."

"If any will sell a free estate within thirty miles of London, with or without a house, to the value of £100 the year or thereabout, I can help to a customer."

"If any have a place belonging to the law, or otherwise, that is worth £1000 or £1200, I can help to a customer."

"If any divines or their relicts, have complete sets of Manuscript Sermons upon the Epistles and Gospels, the Church Catechisms or Festivals, I can help to a customer."

"A fair house in Eastcheap, next to the Flower deloz, now in the tenure of a smith, with a fair yard, laid with free stone, with a vault underneath, and a cellar under the shop, done with the same stone, is to be sold. I have the disposal of it."

"I believe I could furnish all the nobility and gentry in England with valuable servants, and such as can have very good recommendation."

"Mr. David Rose, chirugeon and man-midwife, lives in the first brick house on the right hand in Gun Yard Hounstich, near Aldgate, London. I have known him these 20 years."

"I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow chandler."

"If any want all kinds of necessaries for corpse, or funerals, I can help to one who does assure me he will use them kindly; and whoever can keep their corpse till they can send to London, and have a ready made coffin sent down, may afterwards have them kept any reasonable time."

"About 40 miles from London is a schoolmaster, has had such success with boys, as there are almost 40 ministers and schoolmasters that were his scholars.—His wife also teaches girls lace making, plain work, raising paste, sauces, and cookery to the degree of exactness. His price is £10 or £11 the year, with a pair of sheets and 1 spoon: to be returned, if desired; coaches and other conveniences pass every day within half a mile of the house: and 'tis but an easy day's journey to or from London."

"I know of several men and women whose friends would gladly have them matched; which I'll endeavor to do, as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree; and I'll assure such as will come to me, it shall be done with all the honor and secresie imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction; and the more comes to me the better. I shall be able to serve 'em."

* That animals are more frequently guided by the sense of smelling than by sight, is evident in those plants that shed a cadaverous effluvia, especially the *arum dracunculus* and the *stapelia variegata* of the Cape, which attract various insects that usually deposit their eggs in a stercoraceous or corrupt nidus. Here these insects have been deceived by vision, and imagined in their illusion that they had safely lodged their progeny in carrion.

### THE BARON DE SACY.

This illustrious scholar who died in Paris on the 21st of February, 1838, at the advanced age of eighty years, commenced the study of oriental literature in early life, prompted merely by his own taste; and at the formation of the school of modern oriental languages established at the Royal Library in Paris in 1795, was chosen to the chair of Arabic. In this he continued for nearly half a century, till almost the very hour of his death, which was caused by a stroke of apoplexy. The works of the Baron De Sacy, though little known in our country, are numerous, and evince prodigious erudition and research. He was a noble example of a sincere lover of good letters—and of most exemplary and scholar-like diligence to the very close of his career. At the commencement of his *eightieth year* he brought out his last work, a Treatise on the Religion of the Druses, in 2 vol. 8vo. In the course of a long life, the honors which were showered upon him appear to have had no effect in withdrawing him at any period from his studious pursuits,—even age itself could not chill the ardor with which he prosecuted his philological studies. Probably no orientalist of the present age will leave behind him a more enduring monument of sound and accurate learning, or of more substantial worth than the venerable De Sacy.

It is believed that no European scholar has ever so thoroughly mastered the celebrated Arabic grammarians or unravelled with such acuteness their many valuable suggestions on the principles of language, from the intricacies of their exceedingly fanciful mode of thought.

The Baron De Sacy was a distinguished member of the Chamber of Peers, and it is not a little remarkable that on the very day on which the fatal stroke fell upon him, and within a few hours of the time when he had been surrounded by his pupils in Arabic, he had filled his seat in the Chamber, and engaged in debate.

He was also on the same day at the cabinet of manuscripts in the Royal Library engaged in an examination of certain Persian MSS.

Amidst the flood of infidelity and anarchy which, during the life time of De Sacy desolated France, he uniformly stood firm, and while we honor him as a scholar and statesman, we have reason to hope he possessed that crowning grace of character, without which erudition and worldly honors are little worth.

*Gambier Observer.*

### LIBRARY OF DR. VAN ESS.

The Library of the celebrated Dr. Leander Van Ess of Bavaria, consisting of upwards of 13,000 volumes, has recently been purchased by the Directors of the New York Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) and is now on its way from Germany. The purchase is said to have been effected at about one fifth of its original cost. It contains among other rare and valuable works *Ugolini's Thesaurus, The Greek and Latin Fathers, Mauri's Concilia, etc. etc.*

*From the Western Pioneer.*

### PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Not long since we had opportunity of hearing Dr. B. A. Parnell deliver an interesting and truly scientific lecture on phrenology,—or the science of the mind as developed by the organs of the brain. Mr. Parnell understands the science well and is quite an interesting and instructive speaker. In the examination of the heads of several of old citizens of Belleville and vicinity, he made remarkably shrewd and correct observations. It by no means becomes us to divulge the remarks he made upon a cursory inspection of our own craniunm, but on a subsequent private and more critical examination, of which he furnished us with a chart, we had conscious evidence of the truth and correctness of the science and of his accuracy of examination. We will only add that we are not a new convert to the science of mind as developed by phrenology. Ever since we gave the subject a fair, full and impartial examination, learned its true principles, and examined a large number of skulls and casts of skulls, as we did more than three years since, our convictions of the leading truths of phrenology have been unshaken.

P.

### ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, at their late session, appropriated thirty shares of the capital stock of the New Hampshire Bank, the property of the State, to the erection of an Asylum for the Insane, to be made over to an association formed for the purpose, whenever they shall exhibit to the Governor satisfactory evidence that the sum of $15,000 has been raised for the same object from other sources. We doubt not that the necessary sums will be promptly raised in New Hampshire, as about one-third of the amount has been already subscribed in Portsmouth and the vicinity. Returns which have heretofore been made of the insane in New Hampshire, show that there is a pressing necessity for such an institution. The Legislature also appropriated $1500 for the education of deaf and dumb, and a like sum for the education of blind persons.—*Boston Pat.*

### WORKING DRESS FOR FARMERS.

Every person should be clad in a dress adapted to his occupation or calling; this indicates sound judgment and good taste, and enables a family to save a good many stray dollars in the course of a year. In our country but little attention has been paid to this important matter, and much unnecessary expense is annually incurred for want of adopting a cheap and simple costume for a working dress, which we should not be afraid of having dirtied or injured by the business we are engaged in, and which can be quickly put on or off, as occasion may require. In France, where convenience and economy has been studied by the agriculturist, there is a particular dress worn, which contributes much to comfort, and has a very neat and pleasing appearance. It much resembles what is called the "hunting shirt" in this country, is made for summer wear of unbleached linen, comes half way down to the knees, has a breast pocket on each side with buttons, and an open slit in the seam on each side of the pantaloon pockets, to give ready access to them; the collar fastens with a hook and eye, and two buttons close to the bosom slit. Around the waist is a belt either of the same material or of leather, buckled in front.

This dress, which in France is called "*Blouse,*" is cheap, light, cool, convenient, tidy, good looking and tasty, and consequently every way adapted to the every day business of the farmer and gardener, and ought to be worn by men and boys when engaged in their daily work, to the exclusion of the inappropriate and inconvenient dresses with which many are attired.

INDUSTRY.—The following anecdote may give some encouragement to the industrious husbandman:—Not long ago, a country gentleman had an estate of 200*l.* a year, which he kept in his own hands, until he found himself so much in debt, that to satisfy his creditors, he was obliged to sell the half, and to let the remainder to a farmer for twenty-one years. Towards the expiration of the lease, the farmer, coming one day to pay his rent, asked the gentleman whether he would sell the farm. "Why, will you buy it?" said the gentleman. "If you will part with it, and we can agree," replied the farmer. "This is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman. "Pray tell me how it happens, that while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me a hundred a year for your farm, and able, in a few years to purchase it?" "The reason is plain," answered the farmer: "you sat still, and said—'Go.' I got up, and said. 'Come;'—you lay in bed, and enjoyed your ease; I rose in the morning and minded my business."